

18
A Short and Easy

French Grammar :

Containing the

RULES OF PRONOUNCIATION,

T H E

INFLEXION of NOUNS and VERBS,

A

Short SYNTAX and PROSODY.

For the Use of the STUDENTS in
the UNIVERSITY of *EDIN-*
BURGH.



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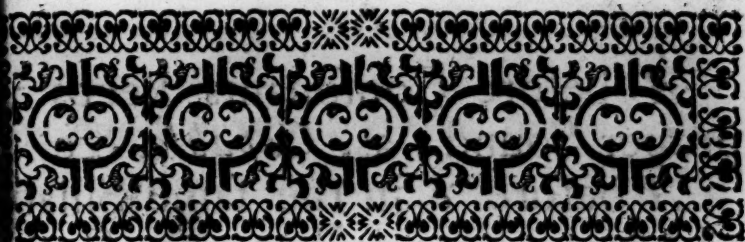
P R E F A C E.

THIS Grammar being chiefly design'd for the Use of some young Gentlemen of the University, who are willing to bestow a little of their Time in learning French, it will not be thought strange that a great many Things are left out of it, which make up a good Part of the ordinary French Grammars, such as the Explication of the common Terms of Grammar, Vocabularies and Dialogues. The first, these Gentlemen understand already; their Dictionaries will well supply the Want of the

Second; and the last can never be learn'd to so good Purpose as by the Use of proper Books and Conversation.

The Rules of the Pronunciation 'tis hoped will be found pretty Full and Exact, and they are all supported by the Authority of Mr. l'Abbé Regnier Desmarais, and le Pere Buffier, two of the best Grammarians in that Language, from whom also, and from Mr. Mauconduy, the Short Syntax has been collected.

It is humbly expected that the Typographical Errors will be the more easily pardoned, that this is the first French Grammar that ever was printed in this Place.



A SHORT

French Grammar, &c.

CHAPTER I.

Of the Pronunciation.

THE Letters of the *French* Alphabet are,

bé, cé, dé, é, èfe, gé, ache or
B, C, D, E, F, G, H,

ache, i voyele, j consone, ka, èle,
I, J, K, L,

me, ène, o, pé, ku, ère, èffe, té,
M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T,

voyele, v consone, ixé, i grec, zede.
V, X, Y, Z.

A.

A before Consonants keeps its proper Sound ; as, *Capable*, &c.

A before *e* in the same Sillabe, of which there is but one French example in *Caen*, is pronounc'd as if the Word were writ without *e*. But in Words taken from the *Latin*, as, *equinoxe*, *equateur*, &c. the Sound of the *e* has so much prevail'd, that they are commonly now written without *a*.

A before *i* in the same Sillabe for the most Part loses its Sound, and in some Words is pronounc'd like *e* fermé ; as in *saisir*, *plaisir*, &c. In others like *e ouvert* ; as, *air*, *main*, *faim* : Yet there are some Words where it keeps all the Force of its proper Sound ; as, *bail*, *mail*, *estail*, *mail*, *vaillant*, *bataille*, *faille*, and generally in all Words where the *i* is followed by *l*, in which case the *i* becomes *moüillé* or Wet.

A before *y* or *ye* *mute* frequently
 loses its Sound ; as in *may*, *vray*, *es-*
say, *playe*, *vraye*, *paye*, *essaye*. Where
ay is pronounc'd like *è ouvert*. But
 if *y* is followed by *é fermé* or any
 other Vowel, then *ay* is pronounc'd
 like *é fermé*, and the following Vowel
 becomes Wet as if it had an *i* before
 it ; E. G. *payer*, *essayer*, *payant*, *es-*
sayant, *payons*, *essayons*, must be pro-
 nounc'd as if they were written *pé-*
ier, *essé-ier*, *pé-iant*, *essé-iant*, &c.
 The Pronunciation is the same in
pays, *paysage*, *paysant*, &c. and the
 Reason of this Pronunciation is,
 that *y* as also *i* marked with two
 Points, being equal to two *i*, the
 first of them being join'd to *a* makes
 Sound like *e fermé*, and the other
 retaining its proper Sound makes an-
 other Sillable ; as if one should write
pé-is, *pé-isage*, *pé-isant*. Yet in the
 following Words *a* keeps its pro-
 per Sound ; *ayeul*, *ayons*, *ayez*, *ayant*,
ayard, *bayonnette*, *cayer*, *cayeu*, *baïr*,
A 2
naïf,

naif, payen, which are pronounc'd as if they were written *a-ieul, a-iez* *ba-iard*, &c.

A before *o* keeps its Sound in *paon, faon, Laon*. Which are pronounc'd *pan, fan, Lan*; but loseth it entirely in *taon, aoust, Laon*; which Sound *ton, oust, Lon*.

Au is always pronounc'd like simple *o*; as, *authour, haut, surtaux* &c. read *otheur, hot surtox*.

B.

B receives no Alteration in its Sound except before *f* and *t* when it is pronounc'd like *p*; as in *observer, obtenir*.

B is pronounc'd in the end of proper Names; as, *Jacob, Jean*. But in *plomb* and *rumb* or *romb* the only two Appellatives in French the end in *b*, it is not heard.

C.

C is sound'd like *k* before *a, o, u*

nc'd out before *e* and *i* like *f*; as, *camart*,
 ieze *kolier*, *cure*, read *kamart*, *kolier*, *kure* ;
 but *ceder*, *civil* are pronounced *feder*,
 aon *evil*.

nc'd When *C* has under it a little back-
 irely ward *c* called *cedille*, marked thus *ç*,
 ound it sounds like *f* even before *a*, *o*, *u* ;
 as, *glança*, *garçon*, *aperçu*.

ke It keeps the Sound of *k* before
 aux Consonants, and at the end of Words;
 as, *accès*, *acte*, *aspect*, *sac*, *sec*, *suc*,
choc, *porc*, *bouc*. Except *succer* where
 the first *c* is not pronounced, and
 n it *contract* where the last is not heard :
 her As likewise *blanc*, *banc*, *flanc*, *fic*,
 bfer *marc*. Yet in some Phrases the *c*
 in *blanc* and *franc* is pronounced
 and strong; as, *aller du blanc au noir*, *se*
 foa *marier franc* & *quite*, *franc alleu*,
 b th *franc arbitre*, *franc étourdi*, *franc*
 b th *ivrogne*.

In *estomac*, *tabac*, and *brac*, before
 a Consonant the *c* is not heard, nor
 in *donc*, *avec* is doubtful.

o, u *Ch* before a Vowel in all French
 bu Words,

Words, as also in some taken from the Greek is pronounced like *sh*; as, *char, cher, chimie, chose, chou, Achille, &c.* but in a great many Greek Words it retains the Sound of *k*; as, *Charactere, Archange, Archetype, Bacchus, Charon, &c.* *Archiepiscopal* is doubtfull.

Ch before a Consonant Sounds always like *k*; as, *Christ, chreme.*

C is pronounced like *g* in *second* and *secret* and their Derivatives.

D.

D before *j* Consonant is pronounced in *adjacent* and *adjectif*; but in *adjourner, adjuger*, and almost all others, the *d* is scarcely heard.

D before *m* is pronounced; as, *admettre, admirer, administrer, &c.* except *Admiral, Admiranté, admoudier, admonester.*

D before *v* Consonant is not pronounced, e. g. *avis, advertir, adveu, advocat, &c.* Which for the most

most part are now written without *d*. The Words that still retain the Sound of *d* are *adverbe* and those formed from it, *adverse*, *adversaire* and *adversité*; in the three last the Sound of *d* is faint.

D in the End of Words is not pronounced before a Consonant; and when it is pronounced before a Vowel, it changes it's Sound into that of *t*. There are only *id*, *venid* from the *Spanish*, *jod* from the *Hebrew*, and proper Names, as *David*, *Arphaxad*, &c. in which *d* final is always founded.

Quand is the only Word where the *d* is always founded like *t* before a Vowel; for in other Words it is not ordinarily pronounced, unless these Words be Adjectives followed by their Substantives, or Substantives by their Adjectives; as, *grand homme*, *profond abysme*, pronounce *gran-homme*, *profon-tabysme*. So likewise *froid horrible*, *chaud epouvantable* should

should be pronounced *froid horrible* *chau-tepouvantable*, but with respect to Substantives before their Adjectives the Rule is not so strict, but that it may be dispensed with in Conversation.

In other cases the final *d* is not pronounced even before a Vowel as, *le chaud aujourd'hui n'est pas grand au prix d'hier* where the *d* is neither heard in *chaud* nor *grand*.

When *d* is followed by *e* mute in the end of Words it retains its own proper Sound, and is never pronounced like *t* ; as *grande ame, grande amitié*.

E.

This Letter has three different Sounds in *French*, which make three different Vowels. The first is *e* mute. The second *é* shut or close. The third *è* open. They are called in *French*, *e muet*, *é fermé* and *è ouvert*.

E mute or *muet*.

This *e* without accent is pronounced very faintly and is scarcely perceptible; it may be illustrated by pronouncing the Word *mna* at leisure, or such Words as *miracle* *ame*, &c.

1st. This *e* is never heard in the end of Words when the next Word begins with a Vowel; as, *dire une tonnante aventure*, read as if it were written *diru netonnan-taventure*.

2^{dly}. This *e* is not pronounced when *c* or *g* go before it and *a* or *o* follow it in the same Word. In which case it serves only to give the Sound of *s* to *c* and of *j* Consonant to *g*; as, *il commencea, nous mangeons*, read *il commensa, nous mangons*.

3^{dly}. It is not pronounced in the proper Name *Jean*, nor in the Verb *avoir* and its compounds; as *asseoir*, &c. nor in *Geolier*; but in *Geometre*,

Geographe and *Geant* both Vowels are heard being distinct Sillabes.

4thly. There are several Words in *French* where this *e* is followed by *au* ; as, *eau*, *beau*, *chapeau*, &c. in which the Sound of the *e* is almost quite lost, and the whole Sillabe pronounced like a simple *o*.

5thly. It is not pronounced before *s* in the plural Number of Names whose singular ends in the same letter mute : Nor in the second Person singular of Verbs ; as, *ames*, *temple*, *tu aimes*, *afin que tu saches*, *ils aiment*, *ils parlent*.

6thly. It is not heard before *ment* in Adverbs ; as, *éternellement*, *promptement*, &c. But if the Adjective from which the Adverb comes ends in *é fermé*, or in *s*, then the *é* before *ment* is likewise *fermé* ; as, *seulement*, *expressément*.

7thly. This *e* mute if it comes immediately after a Vowel in the last Sillabe of a Word, it is not heard

It serves only to make the preceed-
ing Vowellong; as, *vie, année, &c.*

E shut or *fermé*.

This *é* which is commonly mark-
ed with the acute accent is pronoun-
ced like *ea* in the *English* Word
dream, which Sound it keeps.

1st. In all Words ending in *ez*;
as, in *bontez, parlez, &c.* which are
likewise written *bontes, parles*.

2^{dly}. In Words where *e* being the
only Vowel of a Sillabe is followed
in the same Word by another Sillabe
which begins with a Vowel; as, *reu-
ter, reiterer, preambule*.

3^{dly}. In Words ending in *er*; as,
Arbler, colier, except *altier, amer*,
ever, enfer, leger, fier, hier, and
all monosyllables in *er*; as, *mer, fer*,
as, &c. with the *Latin* Words in *er*;
as *Jupiter, niger, &c.* in all which
Words the *è* is open, *Singulier, par-
ticulier* and *entier* are doubtful.

4thly. The *e* is shut when followed by *x* or two Consonants, if the first of them be not a liquid; as *exprimer, esprit, &c.*

5thly. At the end of all Participle passive; as, *donné, porté.*

6thly. In the first Sillabe of Words derived from the *Latin*; as, *gémir, verifié, temeraire, &c.* Except *venir, désir, tenir*, and some few others, in which the *e* is rather mute.

E open or *ouvert*.

This *è* is marked with the Grave accent, Sounds somewhat like the Greek *η* or as *e* in the *English* Word *Bell*. And is to be found,

1st. In the last Sillabe of Words ending in *et, ets, or ests*; as, *projet, complet, projets, forêts, or forêts*, in which the *t* is not pronounced.

2dly. *E* is open in *profès*, and in Words ending in *cès* and *rès*; as, *abcès, progrès*. It is less so in the Monosyllables *lès, dès, mès, sès* and *cè*

low in common Discourse when these
 f th Monosyllables go immediately before
 ; as their Substantives the *e* is almost shut;
 as, *les peres*. And if the Substantif
 iple begin with a Vowel then the *e* is
 mute; as, *les enfans*; read *le-zenfans*,
 Word *cet* and *cette* in familiar Discourse are
 emi pronounced *st* or *ste*; as *cet homme*
 t ve *la*, *cette personne la*, read *st-homme*
 then *la*, *ste-personne la*.

3dly. *E* is open before two Con-
 sonants whereof the first is *l* or *r*
 pronounced; as, *sèller*, *fèrma*; as
 likewise in *quelque*, *quelqu'un* and
 e th *mercredy*, tho' neither *l* in the first
 Vor nor *r* in the last be heard. Yet *è* is
 mute in the penult of *appeller* and
 Word *renouveler* and their Derivatives,
 pro provided there be not an *e* mute in
 rèst the last Sillabe; so you must pro-
 ced. nounce *appella*, *renouvella*, but *j'ap-*
 nd i *pèlle*, *je renouvèlle*, according to the
 ; a following Rule.

4thly. *E* is open in the penult of
 n th Words whose last Sillabe has an *e*

mute with a Consonant before it; as, *mènent*, *diffère*, the same must likewise be observed in *ai*; as, *faire*.

5thly. *E* is open before *s* not pronounced, in Place of which the new orthography commonly puts the Circumflex accent above the *e*; as, *bess* or *bét*.

Observe that this *è* is sometimes less sometimes more open as will appear in these three Words. *fée*, *fèr*, *diffère*, in the first it is shut, in the second very open, in the third it is not so shut as in *fée*, nor so open as in *fèr*.

E before *m* or *n*.

Em is sounded like *an*; so, *Empire*, *Empereur*, *exemple*, &c. must be pronounced *Anpire*, *Anpereur*, *exanple*, except *solemnel* where *è* in the second Sillabe is open as if it were before two *n*; and *femme*, which is sounded as if it were written *fame*.

E

En is likewise pronounced *an*; as, *enfant, entendre, &c.* but this Rule admits of four Exceptions.

1st. In the third Person plural of Verbs where the *e* is mute, so *ils disent, ils nient*, read *ils dise, ils nie* the *nt* serves only to make the Sil-
labe long; yet in Verse the *t* before a Vowel is founded.

2^{dly}. *En* keeps its proper Sound when followed by another *n*; as, *ennemi, prenne, &c.* except *ennui*.

3^{dly}. In the Sillabe *ien* if it end not in *t*; as, *biens, siens, &c.* and likewise in *vient* and *tient* and their compounds these keeping the Pronunciation of their first Persons; but *orient, patient, expedient*, must be founded *oriant, patiant, expediant*. So likewise in the meddle of Words when *ien* is followed by a Consonant; as, *science, conscience*, read *sciance, consciance*.

4^{thly}. In forreign Words *em* and *en* keep their proper Sound; as, *Jerusalem*

rusalem, hymen, examen, Agamemnon, &c.

E before *i* or *y*.

Ei or *ey* has the same Sound with the simple *è ouvert* ; as, *Reine, peine* yet in some Words it seems to have more of the Dipthong ; as, in *peindre*, and *sein*.

E before *u*.

E before *u* in the same Sillabe for the most Part, so loses its Sound that the *u* is only to be heard ; as, in these Adjectives *meur, seur, &c.* and in the preterites of Verbs and Participles ; as, *il leut, il a ven*. In others it seems to have more of the Dipthong ; as, in *Dieu, lieu, va leur, vapeur, cieux, gracieux, &c.*

Eui is likewise pronounced as a simple *u*, and the *i* serves only to make the *l* wet ; as, *feuille, deuil, fauteuil, rêad feulle, deull, fauteul*

F.

This Letter, for the most part, keeps it's proper Sound, even at the End of Words, and before a Consonant. The most remarkable Exception is *Clef*, in which *f* is not pronounced; and the *e*, which in all such Words is open, is here close. Read *Clé*.

F is not pronounced in *estæuf*, neither in the singular nor plural Number. In the Word *Cerf* it is not pronounced in these Phrases; *coure le cerf*, *être a la mort du cerf*, *le cerf de dix cors*, *un cerf aux a-*
lois.

In *nerf*, *æuf*, and *bæuf* before a Consonant, some pronounce the *f*, &c. and some not.

Tho' in the Number *neuf* the *f* has it's full Sound, yet when followed by a Substantif beginning with a Consonant it is not heard; as, *neuf personnes*: read *neu personnes*. But

if the Substantif begin with a Vowel, or an *h*, which gives no Aspiration, then *f* is pronounced like *v* Consonant: So likewise before the Conjunction *Et*; as, *neuf ecus*, *neuf hommes*, *neuf Et demi*: read *neu-vecus*, *neu-vommes*, *neu-vet demi*.

G.

This Letter has three different Pronunciations, all which are to be found in the Word *Gagnage*. The first is somewhat like that of *g* in the Word *car*: And this Sound *g* keeps before *a*, *o*, *u*, and before all the Consonants except *n*; for these joined together make a weak Sound, as in *digne*, *agneau*, &c. which is the second Sound of *g*. The third in the last Syllabe of *Gagnage* is the same with that of *j* Consonant; and *g* is so founded before *e* and *i*.

When the *u* that follows *g* is self followed by another Vowel, it

But Case the *g* has it's first Sound, and is so joined to that Vowel that it is not heard; as in *guerir*, *guide*, *genon*; read *gerir*, *gide*, *genon*: Except *Guise* and *Guide*, proper Names, *aiguille*, *aiguiser*, *cigue*, *ambigue*, *ambiguité*, *contigue*; in all which the *g* is pronounced, and makes a distinct Syllabe.

G is for the most part mute in the End of Words, except in *Bourg*, where it is always pronounced either before a Vowel or Consonant, and sounds like *c* in *Turc*; and after the same manner in *sang*, *long* and *joug*, when followed by a Vowel; as *un sang echauffé*, *un long espace*, *un joug kisé*: read *un san-kechauffé*, *un long espace*, *un jou-kaisé*.

This Letter is always sounded in the end of proper Names; as, *Doeg*. It is never pronounced in *faux-bourg*, *estang*, *harang*, even before a Vowel; and scarcely to be heard in *vingt*, *doigt*, *leg*, it is never

pronounced, tho' always writtent
distinguish these Words from *il vint,*
il doit, laits.

H.

To know when this Letter at the
Beginning of a Word gives it an A
spiration, and when not, this gener
Rule maybe observed. *H* gives
Aspiration to Words derived from
the *Latin* which keep the *h* the
have in that Language; as, *bonne*
humeur, &c. except *Heros*, *henn*
hennissement, *haleter*.

*A List of the most common Words
which h gives an Aspiration.*

Hacher, haie, baillon, haïr, ha
halebarde, hameau, banche, hann
ton, hanter, haper, haran, har
harceler, hardes, hardi, haricot, ha
havre, haut, hazard, heraut, her
ser, hêtre, heurter, hibou, hider
hola, honte, hoqueton, hors, houb

houlette, houx, housse, huée, Hugue-
not, bure, burler, &c.

Ch is to be pronounced according to the Rules given above in Letter *C*.

Pb has the Sound of a simple *f*; as, *Philosophie*, read *Filosofie*.

H joined to *r*, or put after *t*, gives no Sound; as in *Thresor*, and *These*, where it seems to be written only to show the Origin of the Words.

In *French* no Words end in *h* except the Interjections *ah*, *eh* and *oh*, in which the Aspiration is heard. Other Words which end in *h* are all proper Names, taken chiefly from the *Hebrew*, and have before *h* either a *c*; as, *Abimelech*, *Melchisedech*; or a *t*; as *Goliath*, *Ruth*; or a *p*; as *Joseph*. After *c* or *t*, *h* is never heard, but after *p* has the same Sound with *ph* in the Beginning of a Word.

I Vowel.

I both before Vowels and Con-

sonants for the most Part keeps its own proper Sound : only when it comes before *m* or *n* ; as in *imprimer, imprudent, printemps, instinct, fin*, &c. it must be pronounced somewhat like the Greek Dipthong *en*. But if *m* be followed by another *m* or *n* by a Vowel, then it keeps its own proper Sound ; as, *immersion, inattention, inutile*, in which it is pronounc'd as if it were altogether detach'd from *m* or *n*.

J Consonant.

This Letter before all Vowels Sounds like *g* before *e* or *i* ; as, *jamais, jetter, jonc, juge, j'y consens*.

K.

K is not properly a Letter or Character of the *French* Alphabet, and is never used in any *French* Word except that of *Kyrielle*, which in the familiar Stile signifies a long and troublesome train of Things, and seems

seems to be a Corruption of *Kyrie*
aison.

K is sometimes used in writing
 foreign Words ; as, *Markgrave*,
Stockholm, &c. where it is always
 pronounced like *c* in *car*.

L.

L keeps its own liquid Sound ex-
 cept, *ist*, In some Words where it is
 not pronounced ; as, *tiltre*, read and
 write *titre*, in *quelque* and *quelqu'un*
 in which the *l* is still written but ne-
 ver pronounced.

*z*dly. A double *ll* after *i* has that
 Sound which the *French* call *mouillé*,
 and Sounds like the *Spanish ll* in
llanto, or the *Italian gl* in *figlia* ;
 as, in *paille*, *fille*, *rouille*, except
Ville and *Mille*. There are likewise
 some other Words written with a
 double *ll* which yet are pronounc'd
 as if it were single ; as, *argille*, *Ach-*
ille, *tranquille* : And therefore some
 think it were reasonable to write
 them with a single *l*. L

L has a little of the wet Sound in *me*
habil, peril, Avril, Bresil, mil and *son*
Gentil, when it signifies an Idolater *La ve*
 and something more of it in *Gentils* *ex*
homme, œil, soleil, mail. *V*

A double *ll* after *a* or *ois* is pronounced,
 ced as if it were single ; as, *mollis* *Loij*
salle ; but if a Word begin with *il* *pour*
 the Sound of both is heard ; as, *i*
lustre, illegitime.

L is pronounced in the end of *M*
 Words ; as, *sel, royal, fil, B mo* betw
 &c. except *chenil, baril, nombril* and
gril, persil, fusil, sourcil, gentil, gen
tilshommes, fils, and the pronoun
il, ils ; yet these two if followed by
 a Verb which begins with a Vowel *n*
l is pronounced in *il* and *s* in *ils* fo
 as, *il aime, ils ont* ; read *i-laine* *ta*
i-zont. *nour*

The Words *col, fol, mol, licol* *rom*
fol, sols, fenouil, genouil, pouil, and *son*
verrouil, are sounded and often writ *th*
ten, cou, fou, mou, licou, sou, sou *rf*
fenou, genou, pou, verrou ; yet *rf*
 som

and some Phrases *col*, *fol* and *mol* are pronounced as written; as, *le col de la vessie*, *un fol apel*, *un Homme mol effeminé*.

Vol is always pronounced as written, but in these Phrases of Falconry, *Le Loiseau, a fait un beau vou, le vou pour la pie*.

M.

M keeps its proper Sound when between two Vowels or followed by another *m*; as, *amitié*, *hommage*; and likewise in *Indemnité*, *hymne*, and generally in all Words taken from the *Greek* where *m* is followed by *n*: But when *m* in the same Word is followed by any other Consonant, it takes the nasal Sound and is pronounced like *ng*; as, *Ambassadeur*, *liceprompt*, &c. read, *Angbassadeur*, and *ongt*. It has also the same Sound written the end of Words; as *Adam*, *faim*, *son*, *sum*, *nom*; read *Adang*, *faing*, *ret*, *fung*, *nong*; yet after *e* it keeps its

its own Sound ; as, *hem* ; and in some after *a* ; as, *Amsterdam*, *Roterdam*

N.

N keeps its proper Sound, *Fir*st, when it begins a Syllabe ; as, *nous*, *Nenive*, *nonagenaire*.

2dly. When it ends the Syllabe and a Vowel immediately follows in the same Word ; as, *inimitié*, *inaction*, *inutile*.

3dly. When followed by another *n* ; as, *ennemis*, *innover*, &c. except *ennui* which must be sounded *angui*, which may be likewise observed of *em* at the Beginning of Words consisting of more Syllables than two ; as, *emmener*, read *angmener*.

In all other Cases *n* has the nasal obtuse Sound which is heard in pronouncing *an*, *fin*, *un*, &c. as, *ensemble*, *Invisible*.

N final has its full Force in these three Words *examen*, *hymen*, *amen*

all others followed by a Consonant has the nazal Sound ; but if followed by a Vowel, this Distinction is to be observed : If these Words are Substantives the *n* is obtuse ; as in these Phrases, *plan incliné, son sign, dessein inmanquable, bien bonné, bien utile, bien agreable* : But if the Words ending in *n* are Adjectives, they follow the Rule of all Adjectives which is, that their final Letter is pronounced with full Force when followed by their Substantives beginning with a Vowel ; as, *bon Orateur, ancien etablissement, certain Auteur certain affront, un arbre, mon ami, ton ame, son Esprit* : But if followed by any other Word except their Substantives, or when pronounced alone the nazal Sound obtains, *benin* and *latin* always keep it.

Bien taken adverbially is sometimes founded the one Way and sometimes the other, in *bien heureux, bien aise, bien affligé*, *n* has its proper

Sound; yet in such Phrases as these *N*
sçavoir bien ecrire, etre bien avancé the
avoir bien a souffrir, it is common ha
 ly obtuse; so likewise *rien* which
 ought always to Sound its *n* with full
 Force before a Vowel, yet in the
 Phrases, *n'avez vous rien appri* *O*
n'avez vous rien ouï dire, il n'y a the
rien a dire, rien au Monde n'est plus
etrange, the final *n* is sometimes pro
 nounced the one Way and some
 times the other.

The particle *en* whether a Prepo
 sition, or a relative followed by a
 Vowel always keeps the proper and
 full Sound of *n*; as, *en un moment*
en arrivant, en etes vous assuré, qu'
avez vous ouï dire.

The particle *on*, which is a Kin
 of indefinite pronoun also keeps
 proper Sound when there's no Inter
 rogation; as, *on a eu raison, on*
trouve a redire: But when there
 an Interrogation the obtuse Sound
 takes Place; as, *aton eu raison?*
trouveton a redire?

hese *N* is not pronounced after *e* mute
 in the third Person plural of Verbs,
 as has been already observed in Let-
 tice *e*.

O.

O keeps it's proper Sound before
 all the Consonants except *m* and *n*,
 joined with which it has often an
 obtuse and nazal Sound, especially
 in the end of Words, as *nom*, *ton*,
son, &c. according to the Rules al-
 ready given in *m* and *n*.

Oe diphthong sounds like a simple
e, as *Oedipe*, *économie*: But *oe* makes
 two distinct Syllables in *moel*, *poêle*
qu'oei in *Oeil* *Oeillade* and *Oeillet*,
 is pronounced like *eni* in *déüil* and
Kinfeuille.

Oeu sounds like *eu*; as *œuvre*,
 I read *euure*.

Oi or *Oy* is a proper Diphthong,
 and gives the Sound both of *o* and *e*
 in the same Syllable; as, *boire*, *boi-*
sons, *jeux*, *moy*, *toy*, *soy*, *joy*, *soye*: But it

becomes an improper Dipthong, and sounds like *e ouvert*.

1st, In the singular Number of the imperfect and plusquamperfect Tenses of the Verbs, as also in the third Plural; as, *je parlois, tu ferois, ils étoient*: read *parlès, ferès, etènt*.

2^{dly}, In all Verbs ending in *oitre* as, *connoître, je connois*; as also *netoyer* and *noyer*.

3^{dly}, In these Nouns, *endroit, froid, étroit, adroit, droit* adjective, and in the Verbs *croire* and *sois* the Dipthong *oi* in common Discourse is improper, but in a set Harangue or continued Discourse it is ordinarily proper. *soit* is always pronounced *soèt*, in *ainsi soit il*, in *soit fiat* and in *soit sive*.

4^{thly}, In some Names of Nations as *Ecoffois, Anglois, François, Irlandois, Hollandois, Polonois*, the *oi* is an improper Dipthong; but in others 'tis proper; as, *Suedois, Danois, Hongrois*.

Ou is pronounced like the *Greek* Diphthong *o*, or *oo* in the *English* Word *good*; as, *vous, doux, tout*.

Oua is a Diphthong in *ouate* and *ouaille*, where the *u* is not heard.

Oue in *foüet, coüenne, couette*, sounds like *oi*: read *foit, coine, coite*: But in *Ouest* and *Sudouest* the *u* is heard. In the end of Words it sounds like *ou*, but somewhat longer; as, *joue, roue*.

Oui is a true Diphthong in the Adverb of Affirmation *oui* and *bouis*; but in all others the *i* makes a distinct Syllable from the *ou*; as, *Louis, regois, evanouis*.

P.

P keeps it's own proper Sound, only when joined with *b* it makes a simple *f*, as *philosophie*.

P is not pronounced in *ptisanne* and *pseume*, and yet is heard in *psalme* and *psalmodie*, and *psalmodier*. It is not pronounced in the Mid-

Middle of these Words, *baptiser*, *baptisme*, *baptistère*; and yet it is founded in *Baptismal*. It is mute in *exempt* and *exempter*; and yet always pronounced in *exemption*, *redemption*, *redempteur*.

It is not pronounced in *compter*, *compter*, *prompt*, *prompte*, and their derivatives; nor in *corps* and *temp*.

P in the end of Words is not pronounced before a Consonant, except in *Gap* the Name of a Town, *jule* and *galop*, where it is always sounded.

In *trop*, *coup*, *beaucoup* it is always pronounced before a Vowel; as *trop entêté*, *coup étrange*, *beaucoup animé*.

In *camp*, *champ*, *sirop* and *lou* it is never pronounced in ordinary Conversation.

Q.

Q is always pronounced like *c* in *car*, except in *aquatique* which

which is founded as if it were written
acouatique.

Q in *coq* Sounds *k*, but in *coq d'inde*,
and *co-d'inde*.

Q in *cing* followed by a Conso-
nant is not pronounc'd; as, *cing*
livres, read *cin-livres*; but it is
founded at the end of a Period; as,
ay cinq, and before a Vowel;
cing ecus, read *cin-kecus*.

R.

R keeps its proper Sound at the
beginning and in the Middle of
Words; but is not pronounc'd and
is seldom written in *mercredy*.

In common Discourse 'tis not heard,
notre, vôtre, quatre, when follow-
ed by their proper Substantives, espe-
cially if they begin with a Consonant;
notre livre, vôtre present, quatre
personnes, read *note livre, vote pre-*
quate personnes.

R is for the most Part pronounc'd
at the end of Words, especially if

E

they

they consist of one Syllabe. But the following Exceptions are to be observed,

1st, Infinitives of Verbs in *er* and *ir* even before a Vowel; as, *chanter* & *rire*, *finir un conte*, read *chanter* & *rire*, *fini un conte*.

2^{dly}, Names in *er* that have more Syllables than one; as, *danger metier*, pronounce *dangé metié*; *r* is sounded when the *e* before is open; as, *Lucifer, hiver*; and a set Discourse though the *e* be shut the *r* before a Vowel may be pronounced.

3^{dly}, These Nouns, *loisir, plaisir, monsieur* and infinitive Verbs used as Nouns e. g. *le repentir, le souvenir* where the final *r* is never pronounced, except before a Vowel in a Discourse, but never in the Words *messieurs*.

4^{thly}, In familiar Discourse pronounce *leur*, and the Preposition *sur* before a Consonant Sound

final *r*; as, *leur bien, sur moi,*
leu bien, su moi; and even be-
 fore a Vowel pronounce *su un point*
 rather than *sur un point*.

ably, Adjectives in *eur* whose fe-
 nian is in *euse*, and some Names
 of more than one Syllabe (for
devoir, pouvoir, espoir, the *r* is
 always heard) in common Discourse
 sink their final *r*; as, *un mi-*
un causeur; are often pro-
 nounced *un miroi, un causeu*.

S.

has two very distinct Sounds in
ench, the first which is hissing
 hard, and is the same with that
 in *cedule*. The other softer is
 of *z* in the Word *zele*.

has the first Sound at the begin-
 ing of Words; as, *sage, serpens*;
 in the middle of Words if a
 consonant go before it, or if it is
 able; as, *penser, presser*. The se-
 cond Sound takes Place when *s*

comes betwixt two Vowels ; as, *pre* *fon*, *raison*, likewise after the *P* in *position trans* ; as, *transiger*, *trans* *tion*, read, *tranziger*, *tranzition*. But after *pre* it keeps the first Sound as, *preseance*, *presentir*.

In the new Orthography *f* is the most Part left out in Words where it is not pronounced, but because the old Orthography still contains with good Authors, take the following Observations for knowing when it is to be pronounced and when not.

1st, It is pronounced in all foreign Words ; as, *Astrée*, *Demosthe*, *Auguste*, *Est*, *Oüest*, &c. except, some Words that have been considerably altered in passing into French ; as, *Apostre*, *Aoust* where the *f* is not heard, tho' pronounced in *Apostolat*, *Apostolique*, and *guste*, whence the Word *Aoust* comes 2^{dly}, Where the Vowel before is changed into another ; as, *Chrest*

s, p *Chrestienté, Baptême, Fantôme*, in which the *s* is mute, tho' pronounced in *Christ, Christianisme, baptême, fatal, baptistère, fantôme*, &c. but in *Jesus Christ* the *s* is commonly mute.

2^{dly}, *S* is pronounced in all compound Words taken from the *Latin* that begin with a Preposition, or particle; as, *aspirer, biscuit, constance, ascret, inspirer, prostituer, souscrire, frustraire, transmettre*. From this rule must be excepted *souspirer, soutenir, sousrire, souslever* and their Derivatives.

3^{dly}, *S* followed by a Consonant, when the Dipthong *au*, or the Vowel *o* or *y* pure go before it, is almost always pronounced; as, *austere, austral, caustique, triste, piste, schisme, mystère*, except *giste, viste, abysme*.

4^{thly}, *S* is pronounced when followed by *qu*, or *c* that sounds like *q*; as, *basque, masque, presque, mousquet, mousquetaire, muscat, pascal*.

This Rule admits of a few Exceptions, in *pasque*, *pascage*, *pascager*, *boscage* and *boscager*.

S is not pronounced, 1st, In the third Person singular of subjunctive Verbs; as, *qu'il parlast*, *qu'il dist*, *qu'il sceust*; where the *s* is mute and serves only to make the Syllable long.

2^{dly}, *S* is mute when any other Dipthong than *au* goes before it as, *maistre*, *naistre*, *jeusne*, *meusnier*, *boiste*, *cloistre*, *gouster*, *crouste*, *moustarde*, *huistre*: Except *souscrire* and *soustraire*, mentioned in the second Rule above, and *mousquet* and *mousquetaire* in the fourth; with *croustillier* and *emoustillier*, which by capricious Custom are likewise excepted.

3^{dly}, *S* is never pronounced before *ch* when sounded as in *cherir* e. g. *fascher*, *prescher*, *mesche*, *fascheux*.

4^{thly}, *S* followed by *m* or *n*, and other

other Vowel except *i* pure going before it, is not pronounced; as, *mesme*, *hypotesme*, *tesmoin*, *asne*, *chesne*. The Word *Tenesme*, the Name of a Disease, is the only Exception from this Rule.

What further concerns the sounding or sinking the Letter *s* in the Middle of Words, is to be learned only by use, which is very arbitrary and capricious.

S final before a Consonant, or when it ends a Period, is not pronounced: Except *pus* and *vis*, with Latin Words in *us*, whether Appellatives or proper Names; as, *agnus*, *rebus*, *bolus*, *Momus*, *Phæbus*, &c. To which you may add *ſ E S U S*, tho' in familiar Discourse the *s* is scarcely heard.

S final, even when followed by a Vowel, is mute when any of these Consonants *c*, *f*, *l*, *r*, *q*, go before it; as, *des trictracs a vendre*, *tre-sors infinis*: read *trictrac a vendre*, *tresor*

tresor infinis, where the *s* serves only to lengthen the Syllable.

In Conversation, the final *s* of Verbs, even before a Vowel, is not pronounced, nor of Nouns plurals, whose singular ends likewise in *s*, as, *embarras*, *avis*, *repos*, &c.

S final is founded before a Vowel, and is pronounced like *z*, first, in Adjectives immediately followed by their Substantives; as, *fideles amis* read *fidele-zamis*: But when the Substantive comes before the Adjective, as, *les ames élevées*, it is arbitrary.

2dly, In Imperatives followed by the Particles *en* or *y*; as, *faites en-venez y*: read *faite-zen*, *vene-zy*.

3dly, In the personal Pronouns *nous* and *vous*, followed by their Verbs; as, *nous avons*, *vous êtes* read *non-zavons*, *vous-zêtes*.

4thly, *Leurs* followed by it's Substantive; as, *leurs amis*: read *leurs-zamis*. In other Words, where an *r* that is not pronounced goes before the

s on the s; as *dangers infinis*, you may read *dange-zinfinis*, or *dangé-infinis*.
 s 6thly, *Sans* and *sous* followed by s no Substantive which has no Article; *curas, sans apparence, sous ombre*: read *san-zapparence, sou-zombre*.

7thly, In these common Phrases, *l'un plus en plus, de pis en pis, pas a pas, vis a vis*, &c. as likewise, *ponts, chaussées, lots & ventes, couper amis & jambes*; the final s in *ponts*, *Subj* and *bras* is pronounced; and *five* it is not heard in familiar Discourse when they say *les ponts en sont deux, les lots en sont deux, un bras en est porté*.

8thly, In the Articles *les* and *des* the s is always pronounced strong therefore a Vowel, but never heard before a Consonant. The same may be observed of the Preposition *des*; *Subj* *des aussi-tôt, des a present*, where the Sound of the s is strong, but is not heard in *des qu'il ent ouvert la bouche*.

before

the

F

T.

T.

The proper Sound of *t* is *t* which is heard in pronouncing Syllabe *ta*: But if it is followed by *a*, *e*, or *o*, it sounds like *s*; as, *action*, *martial*, *patience*: read *action*, *marſial*, *paſſience*. Yet *t* keeps its proper Sound, *1st*, in *tion* and *tion* *x* or *s*; as, *mixtion*, *question*, *diſtinction*. *2dly*, before *ien*; as, *Chretien*, *letien*: Except national Names ending in *ien*; as *Egyptien*, *Venetien*, where it is ſounded like *d*. As likewise in ſome *Latin* proper Names; as, *Domitien*, *Diocletien*. *3dly*, In the Tenses of Verbs; as, *nous etions*, *vous batiez*. *4thly*, Words ending in *tie*; as, *partie*, &c. except *1st*, *primatie*, *prophetie*, *nutie*, *initier*, *ineptie*, *peripetie*, &c. *2dly*, Words ending in *matie*; as, *necromancie*. *3dly*, In ſome national Names; as, *Dalmatie*, *Galatie*.

Words derived from the Greek;
 is the *Aristocratie*.

Final is always pronounced in
 ed by, *zenit, rapt echec & mat, zest,*
 e f; & *Ouest, Judith, brut* : But is
 read pronounced,

like, Before a Consonant in the
 n and Phrase ; as, *il fait des contes,*
 n, *id il fai des contes.*

Chely, In plural Nouns when fol-
 Named by *s* which serves only to
 Vowels the Syllable ; as, *des lits*
 like, *des soldats, bienfaits*, read *des*
 proper, *des solda bienfai.*

clethely, It is never pronounc'd in
 os ; Conjunction *et* even before a
 bly, well, tho' in a publick Discourse :
tie, & therefore in Verse, that Particle
tie, not allowed before a Vowel.

tie, sely, In the Words *aspect, respect,*
 n m; as, *un aspect agreable, re-*
 with *infini, mois d'Aout*, pronounce
 ne n; *respec, Aou.*

Galately, In *quatre vingt, six vingt,*
 followed by their Substantives,

the *t* is sunk and *f* or *z* put in its Place; as, *quatre vingt ecus*, *quatre ving-zecus*. But in *vingt deux* and so on to thirty, but not reckoned but one Word, the *t* is pronounced.

6thly, In familiar Discourse the final *t* is not ordinarily pronounced even before a Vowel if *r* or *re* be before it; as, *une mort affreuse*, *pedant importun*, read *mor*, *pedan* except in Adjectives before their substantives; as, *un maudit homme*, *ingrat amis*, read *maudi-thomme*, *gra-tamis*. It is also pronounced in the Adverb *fort*; as, *fort heureux*, read, *for-theureux*.

7thly, *T* final when *f* or the consonants *au*, *eu*, go before it, is not heard; yet if a Vowel follow it may be pronounced, except in substantives before their Adjectives; as, *croyez vous qu'il eut envie? Il a le pouvoir, haut & puissant*, read, *eu-ve, fau-tavoir, hau-tet puissant*.

in *forest affreuse*, *défait insupportable* the *t* is mute.

The final *t* in Verbs is not pronounced before a Consonant, but is always heard before a Vowel when the Verb is put by Way of Interrogation; as, *que fait on? quand arrivent ils? en veulent ils être? dort il?* it is also for the most Part sounded before a Vowel in Verbs of one Syllable, tho' they be not interrogative; as, *il sçait assez, il sort a toute heure, il se fait attendre*; yet in common Discourse this Rule is not strictly observed except in *est*. In Verbs of more Syllables than one; as, *ils connoissent assez, ils marchaient ensemble*, tho' it be more regular to sound the *t*, yet such is the Liberty taken in Conversation that it is ordinarily suppressed.

U Vowel.

The Sound of this Vowel is like that of the Greek *upsilon*. It is mute

when *q* goes before it, and another Vowel follows after; as, *quatre, question, quitance, quoique*: read *katre, keſtion, kitance, koique*. The only Exception is *aquatique*; of which above in *Q*.

It is likewise mute after *g*, when followed by *e* or *i*; as, *guerir, Guillaume*; where it ſerves only to give *g* the Sound it has before *a* or *o*.

V Conſonant.

This Conſonant has a middle Sound betwixt *b* and *f*, which it keeps always.

X.

This Letter has two different Sounds, the firſt like *ks*, the other like *gz*: The former obtains at the Beginning of Words, in thoſe derived from the *Greek*, and when *x* is followed by another Conſonant; as, *Ximenes, axiome, extrait*: read *Kſimenes, akſiome, ekſtrait*.

It has the Sound of *gz* in Words de-

derived from the *Latin*, when betwixt two Vowels; as, *exaucer*, *exemple*, *exil*: read *egzaucer*, &c.

In the Word *Soixante* *x* has the proper Sound of *s*; and in *dixieme* and *deuxieme* that of *z*.

Before *ce* and *ci* it sounds like *k*; as, *excellence*, *exciter*; but before *co* and *cu* it is commonly sounded like *s*; as, *excommunier*, *excuser*: read *escommunier*, *escuser*.

It is likewise pronounced like *s* in several Names of Countries; as, *Saintes*, *Xaintonge*, *Bruxelles*.

X final is always pronounced in *Saix*, *Linx*, *Sphinx*, and *Larinx*; as likewise, in *prefix* and *perplex*. In other Words it is not sounded before a Consonant, nor at the End of a Sentence: But before a Vowel it sounds like *z*; as, *des maux infinis*: read *des mau-zinfinis*; except *choux*, *sauix*, *toux*, *poux*, *crucifix*, *salsifix*, which *x* is never heard.

X in *dix* before it's Substantive be-

beginning with a Consonant is not pronounced; as, *dix pistoles*: read *di-pistoles*: But if the Substantive begins with a Vowel, as likewise in *dix huit* and *dix neuf* it sounds like *z* as, *dix ecus*: read *di-zecus*, *di-zhuit*, *diz-neuf*, In other Words it sounds like *s*; as, *j'en ay dix*: read *dis*.

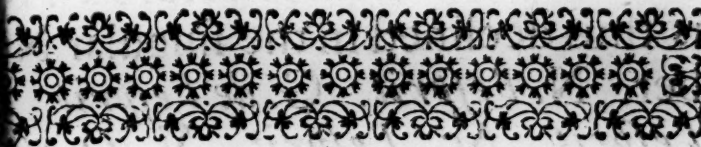
The same different Pronunciations has *six*.

Y Grec.

This Letter is so much the same with *i*, that what has been said above in Letter *i* may serve for both.

Z.

This Letter in *French* has a simple Sound, not much differing from that of *s* in the Middle of a Word betwixt two Vowels. It is mute at the End of Words, except in Imperatives followed by *en* or *y*; as, *prenez en*, *allez y*: read *prene-zen*, *alle-zy*. It is also pronounced in *Chez*; as, *chez eux*: read *che-zeux*.



CHAPTER II.

of the Articles and the Declension of Nouns, their Genders and Comparison, and of the Nouns of Number.

THE Declension of Nouns in French depends entirely upon the Articles, which are commonly distinguish'd into Definite and Indefinite. The Definite for the Masculine is *Le*, and for the Feminine *La*. *Le* before a Consonant is declined thus,

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. <i>le ciel.</i>	Nom. <i>les cieux.</i>
Gen. <i>du ciel.</i>	Gen. <i>des cieux.</i>
Dat. <i>au ciel.</i>	Dat. <i>aux cieux.</i>
Acc. <i>le ciel.</i>	Acc. <i>les cieux.</i>
V. <i>O ciel, or ciel.</i>	V. <i>O cieux, or cieux.</i>
Abl. <i>du ciel.</i>	Abl. <i>des cieux.</i>
G	The

The same Article before a Vowel is thus declined in the singular Number. N. *l'esprit*. G. *de l'esprit*. D. *à l'esprit*. Ac. *l'esprit*. V. O *esprit* or *esprit*. Ab. *de l'esprit*. In the plural Number there is no difference, *les esprits, des esprits, &c.*

La before a Consonant,
Singular.

Nom. *la femme*.

Gen. *de la femme*.

Dat. *à la femme*.

Ac. *la femme*.

Voc. O *femme*, or *femme*.

Ab. *de la femme*.

In the plural Number it is the same with the Masculine Article, *les femmes, des femmes, &c.* and before a Vowel the same in both Numbers. N. *l'ame*. G. *de l'ame*. D. *à l'ame*. Ac. *l'ame*. V. O *ame*, or *ame*. Ab. *de l'ame*. Plural. *les ames, des ames, &c.*

The indefinite Article has but two Terminations *de* and *a*, which serve alike for singular and plural ; as

No

we
um
D.
ri
th
ffe
zc.
o. *Cesar*. G. *de Cesar*. D. *a Cesar*.
c. *Cesar*. Vo. O *Cesar*, or *Cesar*.
o. *de Cesar*.

Example of a plural Noun. No.
ens. G. *de Gens*. D. *a Gens*. Ac.
ens. V. O *Gens*, or *Gens*. Ab. *de*
Gens.

To this Article is often joined *un*
and *une*, which is likewise by some
called, the indefinite Article; as, *un*
oiseau, *d'un oiseau*, *a un oiseau*, *une*
oie, *d'une oie*, *a une oie*.

All the Variation then which hap-
pens to Nouns in *French*, is only in
the plural Number, commonly form-
ed from the singular by adding *s* ;
as, *fleur*, *fleurs*, *temple*, *temples*. Ex-
cept,

1st, Nouns ending in *s*, *x*, or *z*,
which are alike in both Numbers ;
as, *le fils* *les fils*, *la voix*, *les voix*,
le nez, *les nez*.

2. Nouns ending in *al* and *ail*,
have *aux* in the plural ; as, *animal*,
animaux, *travail*, *travaux* : Yet

there are several Adjectives in that have no plural Masculine use; as, *austral, boreal, conjugal, tal, filial, final, frugal, literal, val, pascal, pastoral, trivial*, &c. And the Substantives *bal*, and *regal* have in the plural *bals* and *regals* likewise several in *ail* only take the *s*; as, *mail, camail, attirail, rail, detail, portail, eventail*, &c.

3. *Oeil*, has *yeux*, but they say *œils de beuf*, a Term of Architecture *aïeul* has *aïeux*, *loi*, *loix*, and *ciels*; yet they say *des ciels de* and *ciels*, Clouds in painting, likewise *des arc en ciels*.

4. Nouns in *au* and *eu* take *x* in the plural instead of *s*; as, *batteaux*; *jeu, jeux*: Yet *bleu* has *bleus*, and *pieu, pieus*. Some Nouns likewise in *ou* take *x*; as, *cailloux*; *clou, cloux*; but *cou, fou, mou, sou*, have *s* according to the general Rule, because in the old Orthography they ended in *l*.

5. Some

5. Some Nouns ending in *nt* lose the *t* before the *s* in the plural Numeral; as, *enfant, enfans; diligent, diligens; cent, cens*: Likewise *tout* has *tous*, but the most Part of other Monosyllables keep the *t*; as, *pont, ponts; dent, dents, &c.*

6. Nouns ending in *é fermé*; as *bonté, vérité, &c.* have the Plural in *z* or *s*, with this Difference, That before *s* the *é* is accented; *veritez* or *vérités*.

7. Nouns compounded of the Pronoun *mon*, or *ma*, change it into *mes* in the Plural; as, *Monsieur, Messieurs; Madame, Mesdames*.

Of the Gender of Nouns, and Variation of Adjectives.

1. Nouns agreeing to the Male are masculine, as those agreeing to the Female are feminine.

2. Names of Birds, Fishes, and creeping Things ending in *e féminine* or *mute*, are feminine; as, *la*

caille, une anguille, une araignée, la puce: Except *merle, congre* and *cigne*: otherwise they are masculine; as, *le moineau, le brochet, le moucheron*; except *perdrix* and *chauve-souris*.

3 Names of Trees and Shrubs are masculine; as, *le chêne, le hêtre, le buis, un grosseiller*: Except *la palme, la vigne, l'épine, la ronce*.

4. Names of Fruits are feminine; as, *une noix, une pomme, une poire*; but *coucombres* and *bigarreau* are masculine, with those ending in *d, g, n* or *t*; as, *le gland, le coing, un abricot, un raisin*.

5. Names of Herbs and Pulses ending in *e* feminine are feminine; as, *la chicorée, la laitue, la fève*: if not, they are masculine; as, *le chou, le porreau, le pois, le navet, &c.*

6. Proper Names of Kingdoms, Provinces, and Winds ending in *e* feminine, are feminine; if not, masculine; as, *la France, la Champagne,*

la Bise; but *le Danemarc*, *le Poitou*,
le Zephir.

7. Proper Names of Towns, Mountains and Rivers, are masculine; as, *Rome*, *Paris*, *le mont Vesuve*, *le mont Caucase*, *le Danube*, *le Rhône*: But *la Tamise*, *la Seine*, *la Sône*, *la Loire*, and *la Garonne* are excepted.

8. Names of Days, Months, Seasons, Metals, Minerals and Stones, are masculine; as, *le Dimanche*, *le Lundy*; *Janvier*, *Septembre*, *le printemps*, *un été*, *un hiver*; but *Automne* is better feminine: *le cuivre*, *le plomb*, *le salpêtre*, *le marbre*.

9. Adjective Nouns, and infinitive Verbs taken substantively, are masculine; as, *l'honnête*, *le bas*, *le boire*, *le manger*, &c.

10. Nouns ending in *d*, *f*, *g*, *l*, *m*, are masculine; as, *pied*, *œuf*, *joug*, *fil*, *parfum*, *drap*, &c. Except *la clef*, *la nef*, *la soif*, *la faim*.

11. Nouns in *r* are masculine; as, *fer*, *acier*, *danger*, &c. But from
this

this Rule must be excepted, 1st, *amer, cueiller, chair, cour, tour*: And 2^{dly}, The Nouns in *eur*, which for the most part are derived from *Latin*, *tin* Words in *or* and *do*; as, *la douleur, erreur, chaleur, couleur, pa leur, blancheur, longueur, &c.* The following only are masculine; *honneur, deshonneur, bonheur, malheur, labeur, cœur, chœur*; and Adjective which agree to Men; as, *Crieur, Vendengeur, &c.* and *pleurs* only used in the Plural.

12. Nouns ending in *s, t, z*, are masculine; as, *amas, excès, salut, tribut, nez, &c.* Except *une fois, deux fois, &c. la premiere fois, &c.* and the following Words; *vis, dent, forêt, part, nuit, mort, hart.*

13. Nouns ending in *x* are feminine; as, *paix, poix, noix*: Except *prix, Phenix, faix, choix.*

14. Those in *ion* which come from *Latin* Nouns in *io* are feminine; as *action, profession, &c.* To which add those

, *leçon*. in *çon* and *son*; as *la leçon*,
Ancien, *raison*, *raison*, *moisson*, &c. Yet the
 following are masculine; *poison*, *pois-*
son, *poinçon*, *tison*, *Horison*, *Grisson*,
douçisson, *gason*, &c. with some others
 pa ending in *n*; as *pain*, *vin*: but *la*
The *ain*, *la fin*.

15. Nouns ending in *u* are mascu-
 line; as, *fétu*, *Babu*, *couteau*, *jeu*,
rou, &c. Except *la vertu*, *glu*, *tri-*
eu, *eau*, *peau*.

16. Nouns ending in *i* are mascu-
 line; as, *abri*, *souci*, *appui*, *ennui*, &c.

17. The Nouns in *é* masculine or
ermé are masculine; as, *le congé*,
côté, *prés*, &c. Yet in those in *té*
 & *tié* derived from the *Latin*, in
 as are feminine; as, *moitié*, *santé*,
ignité, *majesté*, &c.

18. Nouns ending in *e* feminine
 or *mute* are feminine; as, *Eglise*,
grace, *face*. The Exceptions from
 this Rule are too many to be men-
 tioned particularly: Only for know-
 ing a great number of them, observe

1st, That such as come from the *Latin* Nouns of the Masculine or Neuter Gender, are generally Masculine in the *French*; as, *le terme, le temple, &c.* 2^{dly}, All Substantives in *age* are masculine; as, *ravage, orage, gage, &c.* Except *cage, plage, image, page, rage*, and *ambages* only used in the Plural. 3^{dly}, Those in *iege* or *uge*, are likewise masculine as, *College, siege, deluge*: but *la neige*. 4^{thly}, Those in *acle*; as *miracle*: *leme* or *esme*; as *embleme, baptesme* except *la cresse*: In *aume* or *ome* as *baume, tome*; except *paume* and *epitome*: In *isme* where the *s* is pronounced; as *le Christianisme*.

Note, There are several Substantives in *French*, of both Gender but under different Significations the most remarkable of which are *exemple, poste, livre, periode, greffe, memoire, moule, temple, poile, manchon, voile, cornete, pique, somme*.

Adjectives ending in *e mute* keep

The same Termination in the Femi-
 ne; as, *bonnête homme, bonnête*
homme, un ami fidele, une amie fidele.
 For other Adjectives, take this for
 general Rule, That they form the
 Feminine by adding *e* mute to the
 Masculine; so *grand, grande; un,*
une; vert, verte, &c. Fol or Fou,
fol or mou, have folle and molle;
al, nulle; mien, mienne; bon, bonne;
plat, platte. These last six, with o-
 thers of the like sort, and those en-
 ding in *el* or *eil*, double their Final
 before *e* in the Feminine; as, *cruelle,*
araille, &c. But this general Rule
 admits of the following Exceptions.
 1st, Adjectives ending in *x* or *eur*,
 change their final *x* or *r* into *s* be-
 fore *e* in the Feminine; *heureux,*
heureuse; jaloux, jalouse; railleur,
raillouse: but *doux* has *douce*, and
vieux *vieille*: The Masculine *viél* is
 not much in use, unless in *le viél*
homme amongst the Divines. *Roux*
 has *Rousse*.

2. *Gentil* takes an *l* mouillée in the Feminine, and makes *gentille*: *frais* hath *fraîche*: *Bas*, *gros*, *epais*, *expres*, double *s*, and make *basse*, *grosse*, *épaisse*, *expresse*: *Long* has *Longue*, *benin* and *malin* have *benigne* and *maligne*; *blanc*, *franc*, *sec*, make *blanche*, *franche*, *seche*; *Public*, *caduc*, *Grec*, *Turc*, make *publique*, *caduque*, *Greque*, *Turque*; *neuf*, *vis*, and others ending in *f*, change that Letter into *v*; so they make *neuve*, *vive*, &c. *Beau* and *nouveau* have *belle nouvelle*; but instead of *beau* and *nouveau*, *bel* and *nouvel* are used before a Substantive masculine beginning with a Vowel, or an *h* mute; as *un bel enfant*, *nouvel honneur*. Note, The Difference betwixt *nouveau*, *nouvelle*, and *neuf*, *neuve* is, That this last is only said of Mechanical Works; but the former of those of a different Sort; so, *un chapeau neuf*, *des souliers neufs*; but *un livre nouveau*, *du vin nouveau*.

There

There are in *French* likewise a great many Substantives that vary their Termination with respect to the Gender; so, *Cousin, Cousine; menteur, menteuse; larron, larronnesse; Prince, Princesse; Roy, Reine; nourricier, nourrice; Gouverneur, Gouvernante; serviteur, servante.*

The COMPARISON of Adjectives in *French*, depends upon a few Particles, by the Help of which the Degrees are formed, there being only in that Language three Nouns properly comparative; which are *meilleure, pire, moindre*, from the Positives *bon, mauvais, petit*. There are likewise three Adverbs comparative; *viz. mieux, pire, moins*, from *bien, mal, petitement*. In all others the Comparison is expressed by the Particles *mieux, plus, moins* going before the Noun or Adverb; *plus grand que Cesar*: And when a Verb follows without a Preposition, and not of the Infinitive Mood, it must

have *ne* before it; as, *plus habile qu'on ne croyoit*: But *plus heureux que s'il regnoit*, or *que de regner*. When *plus* is used before Nouns of Number, it takes the Particle *de*; as, *plus de trente mille hommes*; so, *moins de trois cens livres*.

The Superlatif is exprest, 1st, by putting the definite Article before *plus*; as, *le plus docte*, *la plus forte*, *plus doctement*. 2^{dly}, This supreme Degree when there's no Comparison with any other, is exprest by putting the Particles *très* or *fort* before the Noun or Adverb; as, *très-habile*, *fort eloquent*, *fort doctement*, *très sensément*. The Comparative of lessening is exprest by putting *moins* before the Noun; as, *moins puissant*; *le moins sot de la compagnie*, and that of equality by *aussi*, *tant*, *que*. When the Superlative is followed by a Noun with which the Comparison is made, that Noun must be put in the Genitive Case; as, *le plus*

plus

plus imprudent des hommes. If 'tis followed by a Verb it must be in the subjunctive Mood, and have the pronoun *qui* or some relative Particle before it ; as, *l'homme le plus avant qui soit, le plus sage dont j'aie pu parler.*

Note, There are some Superlatives formed from the *Latin*, which are sometimes used in Titles of Honour ; as, *Serenissime, Excellentissime, &c.*

Of the Nouns of Number.

The Nouns of Number are either absolute or ordinal. The absolute are, *un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, six, sept, huit, neuf, dix, onze, douze, treize, quatorze, quinze, seize, dix-sept, dix-huit, dix-neuf, vingt, vingt-et-un, vingt-deux, &c. trente, quarante, cinquante, soixante, soixante-et-dix, quatre vingts, quatre vingt dix, cent, cent dix, six vingts, deux cents, trois cents, &c. mille, un million.* Ob-

Observe that the Conjunction *Et* is used before *un* in *vingt Et un*, *trente Et un*, &c. but not before *deux*, *trois*, &c. but from *soixante* to *quatre vingt* it is put before all the lesser Numbers, but after *quatre vingt* it is not used even before *un*.

The ordinal Numbers are, *premier*, *second*, *troisieme*, *quatrieme*, *cinquieme*, *sixieme*, *septieme*, *huitieme*, *neuvieme*, *dixieme*, *onzieme*, &c. *vingtieme*, *vingt Et unieme*, *vingt deuxieme*, &c. *trentieme*, *centieme*, *millieme*, &c.

Observe that the Hours and current Years, are expressed in French by the absolute Numbers; so, *il est une heure*, *il est deux heures*, &c. *l'an mil sept cens dix huit*. Observe likewise that here only *mil* is used, for every where else they say *mille* which has no plural.

In familiar Discourse you may say *le deux*, *le trois de ce mois*, instead of *le deuxieme*, *le troisieme*; yet *un* is never

ver put for *premier*. The absolute Number is likewise used for the Cardinal in speaking of Kings; as, *Henri quatre, Louis quatorze*.

CHAPTER III.

Of Pronouns.

THE Pronouns may be divided into Personal, Possessive, Relative, Demonstrative and Indefinite. The first personal Pronoun is *je moi*, in *Latin Ego*, and is thus declin'd. N. *je* or *moi*. G. *de moi*. A. *a moi* or *me*. Ac. *moi* or *me*. Ab. *moi*. Plural. N. *nous*. G. *de nous*. A. *a nous* or *nous*. Ac. *nous*. Ab. *de nous*.

The second is *tu* or *toi*, in *Latin tu*. G. *de toi*. D. *a toi* or *te*. Ac. *toi* or *te*. V. *o toi*. Ab. *de toi*. Plural N. *vous*. G. *de vous*. D. *a vous* or *vous*. Ac. *vous*. Ab. *de vous*.

The third for the Masculine is, or *lui*, in *Latin* *hic* or *ille*. G. *lui*. D. *a lui* or *lui*. Ac. *lui* or *lui*. Ab. *de lui*. Plural. N. *Ils* or *eux*. G. *d'eux*. D. *a eux* or *leur*. Ac. *eux* or *les*. Ab. *d'eux*. For the Feminine *elle*, in *Latin* *hæc* or *illa*. G. *d'elle*. D. *a elle* or *lui*. Ac. *elle* or *elle*. Ab. *d'elle*. Plural. N. *elles*. G. *d'elles*. D. *a elles* or *leur*. Ac. *elles* or *elles*. Ab. *d'elles*.

To this may be added the person indetermined Pronoun *soi* or *se* which seems to be a Contraction of the Word *homme*. In *Latin*, *ipse* vel *homo generatim sumptus*. G. *soi*. D. *a soi* or *se*. Ac. *soi* or *se*. Ab. *de soi*. Note, This Pronoun is the same in both Numbers.

Of these and *même* *ipse*, are made the compound Pronouns, *moi-même*, *toi-même*, *lui-même*, *elle-même*, *soi-même*.

There is likewise another Pronoun, which may very well be referred

is, 'd to this Class, viz. *le* or *les*, by
 he call'd *supleant*, because it sup-
 es the Place of Nouns, it serves
 ke for singular and plural, and
 wers to the *Latin*, *istud vel illud*,
vel illa, de quibus sermo est.
en. D. y.

The POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
 e either Absolute or Relative. The
 st always go before the Noun,
 which they are join'd, and are
 clin'd by the indefinite Article.
 hese are

ing.	Mascul.	Sing.	Femin.	Plur. 2.	Gen.
ip.	meus.	ma.	mea.	mes.	mei.
G.	tuus.	ta.	tua.	tes.	tui.
A.	suus.	sa.	sua.	ses.	sui.
tre.	noster.	nôtre.	nostra.	nos.	nostri.
tre.	vester.	vôtre.	vestra.	vos.	vestri.
ur.	qui vel.	leur.	qui vel.	leurs.	qui vel.
od ip	forum est.	quod ip	sarum est.	quæ ip	sorum sunt.

The POSSESSIVE-RELATIVES,
 e called, because they always refer to
 Substantive already mentioned, are
 eclined like other Adjectives by the
 efinite Article: These are, *le mien*,
aeus; *le tien*, tuus; *le sien*, suus;

le nôtre, *noster* ; *le vôtre*, *vestre* ;
le leur, *qui vel quæ ipsorum* e
 They form their Feminine Gender
 and Plural Number according to the
 Rules above.

THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS are
qui, *lequel*, *quoi*, which answer
 the *Latin* *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*.

Qui is declined by the Indefinite
 Article, and is the same in both Num
 bers, and both Genders : N. *Qui*
G. de qui. D. *a qui*. Ac. *que* & *qui*
 Ab. *de qui*.

Lequel, *qui*, and *laquelle*, *quæ*,
 declined by the Definite Article thus
 In the Masculine Singular ; G. *duquel*
 D. *auquel*. Ac. *lequel*. Ab. *duquel*
 In the Feminine Singular ; *de laquelle*
a laquelle, *laquelle*, *de laquelle*. Pl
 ral Masc. *lesquels*, *desquels*, *auxquels*
lesquels, *desquels*. Plur. Fem. *les*
quelles, *desquelles*, *auxquelles*, *lesqu*
elles, *desquelles*.

Quoi, which is applied only to
 Things, and not to Persons, is se

do

from used but in the Genitive and Dative ; *de quoi, a quoi, cujus, cui*. And these serve alike for both Genders and both Numbers.

Note, That the Particles *dont* and *ou* are often used in place of Relative Pronouns: The first is said alike of Persons and Things, and supplies the Genitives and Relatives both singular and plural of these Pronouns. *Ou* is used only for Things, in stead of the Datives and Accusatives, and supplies likewise the Place of the Preposition *dans* or *en*.

Que is also a supplying Pronoun, and is used both for Persons and Things after *c'est* and *même*, in stead of the oblique Cases of *qui* and *lequel*.

All these Relatives, except *dont*, are used interrogatively in all their Cases; and in this Sense may be called the Interrogative Pronouns.

THE PRONOUNS DEMONSTRATIVE are chiefly these; *ce, celui, celui-ci, celui-la, ceci, cela*.

Ce, of which all the rest are compounded, before Masculine Nouns beginning with a Vowel or *h* mute takes a *t*, and becomes *cet*: The Feminine is always *cette*: It answers to the *Latin* *hic*, *hæc*, *hoc*: It is declined by the Indefinite Article, and has *ces* in the Plural for both Genders. The rest are declined also by the same Article, and *celui*, *hic*, has in the Feminine *celle*, *hæc*, and in the Plural *ceux* and *elles*. To these may be added *le même* and *la même*, *idem*, *eadem*.

THE INDEFINITE PRONOUNS are *quelque*, *aliquis*, *aliquid*, *quantumvis*, *qualiscunque*; *quelqu'un*, *aliquis*; *chacun* and *chaque*, *quisque*; *pas un*, *aucun*, *nul*, *personne*, *nemo*, *nullus*; *certain*, *quidam*; *autre*, *alter*; *autrui*, *alterius*, *alteri*; all which are declined by the Indefinite Article.

CHAPTER IV.

Of Verbs.

THERE are Four Conjugations in *French*, distinguished by the Termination of the Infinitive, which is the Theme; *viz. er, ir, oir, and re*: But because the Conjugation of all Verbs depends so much upon the Auxiliary Verbs *avoir* and *être*, these are to be learned in the first place.

Infinitive, *avoir*, habere; Perfect. *avoir eu*, habuisse; Particip. Act. *ayant*, habens; Particip. Passive, *eu*, habitus; Preterite, *ayant eu*, cum habuissem.

Indicative Present.

SINGULAR.

J'ai, tu as, il a; Habeo, &c.

PLU-

P L U R A L.

Nous avons, vous avez, ils ont.

Imperfect.

J'avois, tu avois, il avoit habebam, &c.

Nous avions, vous aviez, ils avoient.

Perfect Simple.

J'eus, tu eus, il eut, habui, &c.

Nous eûmes, vous eûtes, ils eurent.

Perfect Compound.

J'ai eu, tu as eu, il a eu, habui, &c.

Nous avons eu, vous avez eu, ils ont eu.

Plusquamperfect.

J'avois eu, tu avois eu, il avoit eu habueram, &c.

Nous avions eu, vous aviez eu, ils avoient eu.

Future.

J'aurai, tu auras, il aura, habebō, &c.

Nous aurons, vous aurez, ils auront.

Im-

IMPERATIVE.

Aye, qu'il ait habe, &c.

Ayons, ayez, qu'ils aient.

CONJUNCTIVE Present.

Que j'aye, tu ayes, il ait habeam, &c.

Nous ayons, vous ayez, ils aient.

Imperfect I.

*J'aurois, tu aurois, il auroit, ha-
berem, &c.*

*Nous aurions, vous auriez, ils au-
roient.*

Imperfect II.

J'eusse, tu eusses, il eut haberem, &c.

Nous eussions, vous eussiez, ils eussent.

Perfect.

*J'aye eu, tu ayes eu, il ait eu ha-
berim, &c.*

*Nous ayons eu, vous ayez eu, ils
aient eu.*

Plusquamperfect.

*J'aurois eu, tu aurois eu, il auroit
eu habuisssem, &c.*

K

Nous

*Nous aurions eu, vous auriez eu,
ils auroient eu.*

Plusquamperfect II.

*J'eusse eu, tu eusses eu, il eut eu,
habuisssem, &c.*

*Nous eussions eu, vous eussiez eu,
ils eussent eu.*

Future.

*Quand j'aurai eu, tu aura seu, il
aura eu, habuero, &c.*

*Nous aurons eu, vous aurez eu, ils
auront eu.*

*Etre, esse ; Preter. avoir été, fuisse ;
Particip. Act. étant, ens vel exi-
stens ; Part. Pass. été, qui extitit ;
Pret. ayant été, cum fuissem.*

Indicative Present.

Je suis, tu es, il est, sum, &c.

Nous sommes, vous êtes, ils sont.

Imperfect.

J'étois, tu étois, il étoit, eram, &c.

Nous étions, vous étiez, ils étoient.

Pre-

Preterite simple.

Je fus, tu fus, il fut, fui, &c.

Nous fumes, vous futes, ils furent.

Preterite compound.

J'ai été, tu as été, il a été, fui, &c.

Nous avons été, vous avez été, ils ont été.

Plusquamperfect.

J'avois été, tu avois été, il avoit été, Fueram, &c.

Nous avions été, vous aviez, ils avoient été.

Future.

Je serai, tu seras, il sera, ero, &c.

Nous serons, vous serez, ils seront.

IMPERATIVE.

Sois, qu'il soit, sis & esto.

Soyons, soyez, qu'ils soient.

CONJUNCTIVE Pres.

Je sois, tu sois, il soit, sim, &c.

Nous soyons, vous soyez, ils soient.

Imperfect I.

*Je serois, tu serois, il seroit
essem, &c.*

*Nous serions, vous seriez, ils
seroient.*

Imperfect II.

*Je fusse, tu fusses, il fût, essem, &c.
Nous fussions, vous fussiez, ils
fussent.*

Perfect.

*J'ay été, tu ayes été, il ait été
fuerim, &c.*

*Nous ayons été, vous ayez été, ils
aient été.*

Plusquamperfect I.

*J'aurois été, tu aurois été, il auroit
été, fussem, &c.*

*Nous aurions été, vous auriez été, ils
auroient été.*

Plusquamperfect II.

*J'eusse été, tu eusses été, il eût été
fuissem, &c.*

*Nous eussions été, vous eussiez été, ils
eussent été.*

Future.

J'aurai été, tu auras été, il aura été, fuero, &c.

Nous aurons été, vous aurez été, ils auront été.

The first Conjugation comprehends the Verbs in *er*; as, *penser*, *cogitare*; Pr. *avoir pensé*, *cogitavisse*; Particip. Act. *pensant*, *cogitans*; Passive, *pensé*, *cogitatus*; form'd from the Infinitive by striking off *r*; Preterite, *ayant pensé*, *cum cogitavissem*.

INDICATIVE Present.

Je pense, tu penses, il pense, cogito, &c.

Nous pensons, vous pensez, ils pensent.

It is formed from the Infinitive by throwing away *r* final.

Imperfect.

Je pensois, tu pensois, il pensoit, cogitabam, &c.

Nous pensions, vous pensiez, ils pensoient.

It is formed from the first Person of the plural Number, of the Present, by changing *ons*, into *ois*.

Preterite Simple.

Je pensai, tu pensas, il pensa, cogitavi, &c.

Nous pensâmes, vous pensâtes, ils pensèrent.

It is formed from the Infinitive, by changing *er* into *ai*.

Preterite compound.

J'ay pensé, tu as pensé, &c. cogitavi, &c.

Plusquamperfect I.

J'avois pensé, tu avois pensé, &c. cogitaveram, &c.

Plusquamperfect II.

J'eus pensé, tu eus pensé, &c. cogitaveram, &c.

Future.

Je penserai, tu penseras, il pensera, cogitabo, &c.

Nous

Nous penserons, vous penserez, ils penseront.

It is formed from the Infinitive, by adding *ai* after *r* ; whence it happens that the *e* preceeding, which was *fermé*, becomes *muet*.

IMPERATIVE.

Pense, qu'il pense, cogita, & cogitato, &c.

Pensons, pensez, qu'ils pensent.

Formed in all Conjugations from the Present of the Indicative.

CONJUNCTIVE Present.

Que je pense, tu penses, il pense, cogitem, &c.

Nous pensions, vous pensiez, ils pensent.

It is the same with the third Person singular of the Imperative, and so in all other Conjugations.

Imperfect. I.

Je penserois, tu penserois, il penseroit, cogitarem, &c.

Nous

Nous penserions, vous penseriez, ils penseroient.

It is formed from the Future of the Indicative, by changing *ai* into *ois*, and so in all other Conjugations.

Imperfect II.

Que je pensasse, tu pensasses, il pensât, cogitarem, &c.

Nous pensassions, vous pensassiez, ils pensassent.

It is formed from the second Person of the Preterit simple, by adding *se*.

Perfect.

Que j'aye pensé, tu ayes pensé, il ait pensé, cogitaverim, &c.

Plusquamperfect I.

J'aurois pensé, tu aurois pensé, il auroit pensé, cogitavisse, &c.

Plusquamperfect II.

J'eusse pensé, tu eusses pensé, il eût pensé, cogitavisse, &c.

Future.

J'aurai pensé, tu auras pensé, il aura pensé, cogitavero, &c.

The second CONJUGATION comprehends the Verbs in *ir*; as, *avertir*, *monere*. Preter. *avoir averti*, *monuisse*. Particip. Act. *avertissant*, *monens*. Particip. Passive *averti*, *monitus*, from the Infinitive by striking off the *r*. Preter. *ayant averti*, *cum monuissem*.

INDICATIVE Present.

J'avertis, tu avertis, il avertit, moneo, &c.

Nous avertissons, vous avertissez, ils avertissent.

It is form'd from the Infinitive by changing *r* final into *s*.

Imperfect.

J'avertissois, tu avertissois, il avertissoit, monebam, &c.

Nous avertissions, vous avertissiez, ils avertissent.

It is formed from the first Person plural of the Present, by turning *ons* into *ois*, as in all the other Conjugations.

Preterite Simple.

J'avertis, tu avertis, il avertit, monui, &c.

Nous avertîmes, vous avertîtes, ils avertirent.

From the Infinitive turning *r* into *s*.

Preterite compound.

J'ai averti, tu as averti, &c. monui, &c.

Plusquamperfect. I.

J'avois averti, tu avois averti, &c. monueram, &c.

Plusquamperfect II.

J'eus averti, tu eus averti, &c. monueram, &c.

Future.

J'avertirai, tu avertiras, il avertira, monebo, &c.

Nous

Nous avertirons, vous avertirez, ils avertiront.

From the Infinitive by adding *ai*.

IMPERATIVE.

Averti, qu'il avertisse, mone, mone-to, &c.

Avertissons, avertissez, qu'ils avertissent.

CONJUNCTIVE.

Que j'avertisse, tu avertisse, il avertisse, moneam, &c.

Nous avertissions, vous avertissiez, ils avertissent.

Formed as in the first Conjugation.

Imperfect I.

J'avertirois, tu avertirois, il avertiroit, monerem, &c.

Nous avertirions, vous avertiriez, ils avertiroient.

Imperfect II.

J'avertîsse, tu avertîsse, il avertîssent, monerem, &c.

Nous avertissions, vous avertissiez, ils avertissent.

From the Preterite simple by adding *se*.

Preterite.

J'aye averti, tu ayes averti, &c. cogitaverim, &c. monuerim

Plusquamperfect I.

J'aurois averti, tu aurois averti, &c. monuisssem, &c.

Plusquamperfect II.

J'eusse averti, tu eusses averti, &c. monuisssem, &c.

Future.

J'aurai averti, tu auras averti, &c. monuero, &c.

The third CONJUGATION comprehends the Verbs in *oir*; as, *recevoir*
 Recip^{ere}: Pret. *avoir reçu*, *recepisse*
 Part. Act. *recevant*, *recipiens*. Part.
 Passive *reçu*, *receptus*, from the
 Infinitive by striking off *oir*. Pre-
 ter. *ayant reçu*, *cum recepisse*

INDICATIVE Present.

*Je reçois, tu reçois, il reçoit, re-
cipio, &c.*

*Nous recevons, vous recevez, ils
reçoivent.*

From the Infinitive by turning *ce-
voir* into *çois*.

Imperfect.

*Je recevois, tu recevois, il rece-
voit, recipiebam, &c.*

*Nous recevions, vous receviez, ils
recevoient.*

Formed as above.

Preterite Simple.

*Je receus, tu receus, il reçut, re-
cepi, &c.*

*Nous receûmes, vous receûtes, ils
receurent.*

From the Infinitive changing *voir*
into *us*.

Preterite compound.

*J'ai reçu, tu as reçu, &c. re-
cepi, &c.*

Plusquamperfect I.

J'avois reçu, tu avois reçu, &c.
receperam, &c.

Plusquamperfect II.

J'eus reçu, tu eus reçu, &c.
receperam, &c.

Future.

Je recevrai, tu recevras, il recevra, recipiam, &c.

Nous recevrons, vous recevrez, ils recevront.

From the Infinitive by changing
oir into *rai*.

IMPERATIVE.

Reçois, qu'il reçoive recipe, &c.

Recevons, recevez, qu'ils reçoivent.

CONJUNCTIVE Present.

Que je reçoive, tu reçoive, il reçoive, recipiam, &c.

Nous recevions, vous receviez, ils reçoivent.

Im-

Imperfect I.

Je recevrois, tu recevrois, il recevrait, recipi-rem, &c.

Nous recevri- ons, vous recevriez, ils recevroient.

Imperfect II.

Je receusse, tu receusse, ils receu- rent, recipi-rem, &c.

Nous receussions, vous receussiez, ils receussent.

Form'd as in the preceeding Con-
jugation.

Preterite.

*J'aye reçu, tu ayes reçu, &c. re-
ceperim, &c.*

Plusquamperfect I.

*J'aurois reçu, tu aurois reçu, &c.
recepissem, &c.*

Plusquamperfect II.

*J'eusse reçu, tu eusses reçu, &c.
recepissem, &c.*

Fu-

Future.

J'aurai recen, tu auras recen, &c.
recepere, &c.

The fourth and last CONJUGATION comprehends the Verbs in *re*; as, *entendre*, audire. Pret. *avoir entendu*, audivisse. Partic. Act. *entendant*, audiens. Part. Pass. *entendu*, auditus, from the Infinitive by changing *re* into *u*. Pret. *ayant entendu*, cum audivissem.

INDICATIVE Present.

*J'entens, tu entens, il entend, au-
dio, &c.*

*Nous entendons, vous entendez, ils
entendent.*

From the Infinitive by turning
dre into *s*.

Imperfect.

*J'entendois, tu entendois, il enten-
doit, audiebam, &c.*

*Nous entendions, vous entendiez
ils entendoient.*

Pre

Preterite Simple.

J'entendis, tu entendis, il entendit, audivi, &c.

Nous entendîmes, vous entendîtes, ils entendirent.

From the Infinitive by changing *re* into *is*.

Preterite compound.

J'ai entendu, tu as entendu, &c. audivi, &c.

Plusquamperfect I.

J'avois entendu, tu avois entendu, &c. audiveram, &c.

Plusquamperfect II.

J'eus entendu, tu eus entendu, &c. audiveram, &c.

Future.

J'entendrai, tu entendras, il entendra, audiam, &c.

Nous entendrons, vous entendrez, ils entendront.

From the Infinitive changing *e* in-

Pre to *ai*.

IMPERATIVE.

Entend, qu'il entende, audi, &c.

Entendons, entendez, qu'ils entendent.

CONJUNCTIVE Present.

Que j'entende, tu entende, il entende, audiam, &c.

Nous entendions, vous entendiez, ils entendent.

Imperfect I.

J'entendrois, tu entendrois, il entendroit, audirem, &c.

Nous entendrions, vous entendriez, ils entendroient.

Imperfect II.

J'entendisse, tu entendisse, il entendit, audirem, &c.

Nous entendissions, vous entendissiez, ils entendissent.

Preterite.

J'aye entendu, tu ayes entendu, &c. audiverim, &c.

Plus-

Plusquamperfect I.

J'aurois entendu, tu aurois entendu, &c. audivissem, &c.

Plusquamperfect II.

J'eusse entendu, tu eusses entendu, &c. audivissem, &c.

Future.

J'aurai entendu, tu aura entendu, &c. audivero, &c.

Of the PASSIVE Verbs.

The Passive Verbs in *French*, as in all the Modern Languages, are made up of the Auxiliary Substantive Verb *je suis*, and the participle Passive of the Verb to be conjugated. e. g. *Je suis aimé, amor, &c. J'étois aimé, amabar, &c. Je fus aimé, amatus fui, &c. J'ai été aimé, amatus fui, &c. J'avois été aimé, amatus eram, vel fueram, &c. Je serai aimé, amabar, &c. Sois aimé, amare vel amator, &c. Que je sois aimé, amer, &c. Je serois aimé, amatus essem, &c.*

*Je fusse aimé, amatus essem, &c. J'au-
rai été aimé, amatus fuero, &c. Etre
aimé, amari. Ayant été aimé, cum
amatus essem vel fuisssem. Avoir été
aimé, amatus fuisset.*

Of the RECIPROCAL Verbs.

The Active Verbs become Reci-
procal, when the Pronoun is both
the Nominative and Case of the
Verb, which may be understood by
the following example.

Infinitive, *se coucher*, decumbere
Pret. *s'être couché*, decubuisse. Part.
Act. *se couchant*, decumbens. Par-
ticip. Passive *couché*, qui decumbit
Pret. *s'étant couché*, cum decubuis-
set.

INDICATIVE Present.

*Je me couche, tu te couche, il se
couche, decumbo, &c.*

*Nous nous couchons, vous vous cou-
chez, ils se couchent.*

Imperfect.

Je me couchois, tu te couchois, il se couchoit, decumbebam, &c.

Nous nous couchions, vous vous couchiez, ils se couchoient.

Preterite simple.

Je me couchai, tu te couchas, il se coucha, decubui, &c.

Nous nous couchâmes, vous vous couchâtes, ils se couchèrent.

Preterite compound.

Je me suis couché, tu t'es couché, il s'est couché, decubui, &c.

Nous nous sommes couché, vous vous êtes couchés, ils se sont couchés.

Plusquamperfect.

Je m'étois couché, tu t'étois couché, il s'étoit couché, decubueram, &c.

Nous nous étions couchés, vous vous étiez couchés, ils s'étoient couchés.

Future.

Je me coucherai, tu te coucheras, il se couchera, decumbam.

Nous nous coucherons, vous vous coucherez, ils se coucheront.

IMPERATIVE.

Couche toi, qu'il se couche, decumbe, &c.

Couchons nous, couchés vous, qu'ils se couchent.

CONJUNCTIVE Pres.

Que je me couche, tu te couches, il se couche, decumbam, &c.

Nous nous couchions, vous vous couchiez, ils se couchent.

Imperfect. I.

Je me coucherois, tu te coucherois, il se concheroit, decumberem, &c.

Nous nous coucherions, vous vous coucheriez, ils se coucheroient.

Imperfect II.

Je me couchasse, tu te couchasse, il se couchât, decumberem, &c.

Nous nous couchassions, vous vous couchassiez, ils se couchassent.

Pre-

Preterite.

Je me sois couché, tu te sois couché, il se soit couché, decubuerim, &c.

Nous nous soyons couchés, vous vous soyez couchés, ils se soient couchés.

Plusquamperfect I.

Je me serois couché, tu te serois couché, il se seroit couché, decubuissém, &c.

Nous nous serions couchés, vous vous seriez couchés, ils se seroient couchés.

Plusquamperfect II.

Je me fusse couché, tu te fusse couché, il se fût couché, decubuissém, &c.

Nous nous fussions couchés, vous vous fussiez couchés, ils se fussent couchés.

Future.

Je me serai couché, tu te sera couché, il se sera couché, decubuerô, &c.

Nous nous serons couchés, vous vous serez couchés, ils se seront couchés.

*Of the IRREGULAR Verbs in the
First Conjugation.*

There are but Two Irregular Verbs in the First Conjugation, *viz. Aller, ire, and Puer, foetere*: This last is only Irregular in the Singular of the Present of the Indicative, *je pus, tu pus, il put*: Imperf. *je puois, tu puois*; but in the Plural, instead of *puions, &c.* they say *nous sentions mauvais, vous sentiez mauvais, &c.* So in the Perfect, *je sentis mauvais, tu sentis mauvais, &c.*

Aller, Partic. Pass. allé.

INDICATIVE Present.

Je vai, tu vas, il va.

Nous allons, vous allez, ils vont.

Future.

J'irai, tu iras, il ira.

Nous irons, vous irez, ils iront.

IMPERATIVE.

Va, qu'il aille.

Allons, allez, qu'ils aillent.

CON-

CONJUNCTIVE Present.

*Que j'aïlle, tu aïlles, il aïlle,
Nous allions, vous alliez, ils aïllent.*

This Verb forms it's compound Tenses by the Auxiliary Verb *être* thus; Preter. *Je fus allé, tu fus allé, &c.* Plusquamperf. *j'étois allé, tu étois allé, &c.* It often becomes Reflex, by adding the Particle *en*, and signifies the same thing with *s'éloigner* or *partir*. So

Je m'en vais, tu t'en vas, il s'en va, nous nous en allons, vous vous en allez, ils s'en vont, &c.

IMPERATIVE.

*Va-t'en, qu'i s'en aïlle,
Allons nous en, allez vous en, qu'ils s'en aïllent.*

If you add the Negation, say *ne t'en vas point, qu'il ne s'en aïlle point, ne nous en allons point, &c.*

Note, That the Tenses of the Irregular Verbs not here set down,

N

are

are to be formed according to the Rules of the Regular Verbs above.

IRREGULAR Verbs in the second Conjugation.

Acquerir, *acquiere*: Part. Pass. *acquis*. Indic. Pres. *J'acquiers*, &c. *Nous acquérons*, *vous acquerez*, *ils acquierent*. Pret. simp. *j'acquis*, &c. Future, *J'acquerrai*, &c.

Courir, *currere*: Part. Pass. *couru*. Indic. Pres. *Je cours*, *tu cours*, *il court*, *Nous courons*, &c. Pret. simp. *Je courus*, *tu courus*, &c. Fut. *je courrai*, &c.

Couvrir, *tegere*: Part. Pass. *couvert*: Indic. Pres. *Je couvre*, *tu couvres*, &c.

Cueillir, *colligere*, Part. Pass. *cueilli*: Indic. Pres. *Je cueille*, *tu cueilles*, &c.

Dormir, *dormire*, Part. pass. *dormi*: Indic. pres. *je dors*, *tu dors*, *il dort*, *Nous dormons*, *vous dormez*, *ils dorment*.

Fuir

Fuir, fugere, Part. pass. *fui*: Ind. Pres. *je fuis, tu fuis, il fuit, Nous fuyons, vous fuyez, ils fuyent*. Imp. *je fuyois, tu fuyois, &c.*

Hair, odisse. Part. Pass. *Haï*, Indic. Pres. *Je hais, tu hais, &c.* Pronounce as it were written *hès* in one Syllable, but in the Plural and in all other Tenses *haï* makes two Syllables; *nous haïssons, &c.*

Mourir, mori. Part. Pass. *mort*. Indic. Pres. *Je meurs, tu meurs, il meurt. Nous mourons, vous mourez, ils meurent*. Pret. Simp. *Je mourus, &c.* Fut. *Je mourrai, &c.* Imperat. *Meurs qu'il meure. Mourons, mourez, qu'ils meurent*. It is used as a reflex Verb in the present, and Imperf. thus, *Je me meurs, &c. Je me mourrois, &c.*

Ouïr, audire. Part. Pass. *Ouï*. This Verb is hardly used in any Tense, but the Compound Preterite, and is joined to the Verb *dire*; as, *j'ai ouï dire, &c.*

Ouvrir, aperiire. Part. Pass. ouvert.
 Indic. Pres. *J'ouvre, tu ouvres, il ouvre. Nous ouvrons, vous ouvrez, ils ouvrent.*

Partir, proficisci. Part. Pass. parti.
 Indic. Pres. *Je parts, tu parts, il part. Nous partons, vous partez, ils partent.*

Sentir, sentire. Part. Pass. senti.
 Indic. Pres. *Je sens, tu sens, il sent. Nous sentons, vous sentez, ils sentent.*

Servir, servire. Part. pass. servi.
 Indic. pres. *Je sers, tu sers, il sert. Nous servons, vous servez, ils servent.*

Sortir, exire. Part. pass. sorti.
 Indic. pres. *Je sors, tu sors, il sort. Nous sortons, vous sortez, ils sortent.*

Souffrir, pati. Part. pass. souffert.
 Indic. pres. *Je souffre, tu souffre, il souffre. Nous souffrons, vous souffrez, ils souffrent.*

Tenir, tenere. Part. pass. tenu.
 Indic. pres. *Je tiens, tu tiens, il tient.*

Nous

Nous tenons, vous tenez, ils tiennent.
 Pret. simp. *Je tins, tu tins, il tint.*
Nous tînmes, vous tîntes, ils tinrent.
 Fut. *Je tiendrai, &c.*

Venir, venire. Part. pass. venu. Indic. pres. Je viens, tu viens, il vient.
Nous venons, vous venez, ils viennent.
 Pret. simp. *Je vins, tu vins, il vint.*
Nous vînmes, vous vîntes, ils vinrent.
 Fut. *Je viendrai, &c.*

Vêtir, induere. Part. pass. vêtu. Indic. pres. Je vêts, tu vêtes, il vêt.
Nous vétons, vous vêtez, ils vêtent.

IRREGULAR Verbs in the third Conjugation.

Asseoir, sedere, from the simple seoir, which is not so much in use.
 Part. pass. *Assis.* Indic. pres. *J'assied, tu assieds, il assied.*
Nous assieyons, vous assieyez, ils assieyent.
 Pret. simp. *J'assis, tu assis, &c.*
 Fut. *J'asseoirai, or, j'assirai, &c.*
 Imperat. *Assied, qu'il assieye. Assieyons, assieyez, qu'ils assieyent.*

Falloir, *oportere*, Part. pass. *fallu*: Indic. pres. *Il faut*, Imp. *il falloit*, Pret. simp. *Il fallut*. Fut. *Il faudra*. Con. pres. *qu'il faille*. Imperf. I. *Il faudroit*. Imperf. II. *Il fallut*.

The compound Tenses are form'd by the Auxiliary Verb *avoir*; but the Infinitive is not in use, in stead of which they say *être nécessaire*.

Emouvoir, *excitare*, Part. pass. *ému*, Indic. pres. *j'émus*, *tu émus*, *il émut*, *Nous émouvons*, *vous émouvez*, *ils émeuvent*. Pret. simp. *j'émus*, &c. Fut. *j'émouvrai*, &c.

The simple Verb *mouvoir* is conjugated the same way.

Pouvoir, *posse*, Part. pass. *pu*, Ind. pres. *je puis*, *tu peux*, *il peut*: *Nous pouvons*, *vous pouvez*, *ils peuvent*. Pret. simp. *je pus*, &c. Fut. *je pourrai*, &c. Conjunct. pres. *Que je puisse*, &c.

Note, That in stead of the Present of this Verb they use, when there is

a Negation, the first Preterite of the Conjunctive of the Verb *sçavoir*; as, *Je ne sçaurois faire cela*; id facere non possum.

Sçavoir, scire, Part. pass. *Sçeu*, Indic. pres. *Je sçais, tu sçais, il sçait. Nous sçavons, vous sçavez, ils sçavent.* Pret. simp. *Je sçeus, tu sçeus, &c.* Fut. *Je scaurai, tu scauras, &c.* Imperat. *Scai, qu'il scache, scachons, scachez, qu'ils scachent.* Part. pres. *scachant.*

Valoir, valere. Part. pass. *valu*. Indic. pres. *Je vaus, tu vaus, il vaut.* *Nous valons, vous valez, ils valent.* Pret. simp. *Je valus, tu valus, &c.* Fut. *Je vaudrai, tu vaudras, &c.* Conjun. pres. *Que je vaille, &c.*

Voir, videre. Part. pass. *Veu*. Ind. pres. *Je voi, tu vois, il void.* *Nous voyons, vous voyez, ils voyent.* Pret. simp. *Je vis, tu vis, il vid.* *Nous vîmes, vous vîtes, ils virent.* Fut. *Je verrai, tu verras, &c.* Imperat. *Voi, qu'il voye. Voyons, voyez, qu'ils voyent.*
Vou-

Vouloir, velle. Part. pass. *Voulu*. Indic. pres. *Je veux, tu veux, il veut. Nous voulons, vous voulez, ils veulent.* Pret. simp. *Je voulus, &c.* Fut. *Je voudrai, &c.* Conjun. pres. *Que je veuille, tu veuilles, il veuille. Nous voulions, vous vouliez, ils veuillent,*

The IRREGULAR Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation.

Boire, bibere: Part. pass. *beu*, Indic. pres. *Je bois, tu bois, il boit: Nous buvons, vous buvez, ils boivent.* Pret. simple, *je bus, tu bus, il but, &c.* Imperat. *Bois, qu'il boive: Buwons, buvez, qu'ils boivent.*

Ceindre, cingere: Part. pas. *ceint*, Indic. pres. *Je ceins, tu ceins, il ceint, Nous ceignons, vous ceignez, ils ceignent.* Pret. simp. *je ceignis, &c.*

Conduire, ducere: Part. pass. *conduit*, Indic. pres. *Je conduise, &c.* *Nous conduisons, &c.* Pret. sim. *je conduisis, &c.*

Conclure, concludere: Part. pass. *con-*

conclu, Indic. pres. *Je conclus, tu conclus, il conclut*: *Nous concluons, vous concluez, ils concluent*. Pret. simp. *Je conclus, tu conclus, il conclut*: *Nous conclûmes, vous conclûtes, ils conclurent*.

Connoître, cognoscere. Part. pass. *connu*. Indic. pres. *Je connois, tu connois, il connoit*: *Nous connoissons, vous connoissez, ils connoissent*. Pret. simp. *Je connus, &c.* Imperat. *Connoi, qu'il connoisse*: *Connoissons, connoissez, qu'ils connoissent*.

Craindre, timere. Part. pass. *Craint*. Indic. pres. *Je crains, &c.* *Nous craignons, &c.* Pret. simp. *Je craignis, &c.*

Croire, credere. Part. pass. *Cru*. Indic. pres. *Je croi, tu crois, &c.* Pret. simp. *Je crus, &c.*

Croître, crescere. Part. pass. *Crû*. Indic. pres. *je crois, &c.* *Nous croisons, &c.* Pret. simp. *je crus*.

Dire, dicere. Part. pass. *Dit*. Ind. pres. *je dis, tu dis, il dit*: *Nous disons, vous dites, ils disent*. Pret. simp.

je dis, &c. Nous dîmes, vous dites, ils dirent.

Ecrire, scribere. Part. pass. écrit. Indic. pres. j'écris, &c. Nous écrivons, vous écrivez, ils écrivent. Pret. simp. j'écrivis, &c.

Faire, facere. Part. pass. fait. Indic. present. je fais, tu fais, il fait : Nous faisons, vous faites, ils font. Pret. simp. je fis, &c. Fut. je ferai, &c. Imperat. Fai, qu'il fasse : Faisons, faites, qu'ils fassent. Conjunct. pres. Que je fasse, &c.

Joindre, jungere. Part. pass. joint. Indic. pres. je joins, &c. Pret. simp. je joignis, &c.

Lire, legere : Part. pass. lu, Ind. pres. Je lis, tu lis, il lit, Nous lisons, vous lisez, ils lisent : Preter. simp. je lus, &c.

Mettre, ponere : Part. pass. mis, Indic. pres. je mets, &c. Pret. simp. je mis, &c.

Naitre, nasci : Part. pass. né, Ind. pres. je nais, &c. Nous naissons, vous nais-

nais
naq
F
ru,
parc
rus,
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Indi
sons,
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Indic
mons,
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resol
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simp.
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Nous
ent :
Vi
adic

naître, ils naissent : Pret. simp. *je naquis, &c.*

Paroître, apparere : Part. pass. *paru*, Indic. pres. *Je paroiss, &c. nous paroissions, &c.* Pret. simp. *je parus, &c.*

Plaire, placere : Part. pass. *plû*, Indic. pres. *je plais, &c. Nous plaisons, &c.* Pret. simp. *je plus, &c.*

Prendre, capere : Part. pass. *pris*, Indic. pres. *je prens, &c. Nous prenons, &c.*

Rire, ridere : Part. pass. *ri*, Ind. pres. *je ris, &c. Nous rions, &c.*

Resoudre, resolvere : Part. pass. *resolu*, Ind. pres. *je resous, tu resous, il resoud, Nous resolvons, vous resolvez, ils resoudent or resolvent, Pret. simp. je resolu, &c.*

Suivre, sequi : Part. pass. *suiwi*, Indic. pres. *je suis, tu suis, il suit, Nous suivons, vous suivez, ils suivent* : Pret. simp. *je suivis, &c.*

Vivre, vivere : Part. pass. *vécu*, Indic. pres. *je vis, tu vis, il vit* :

Nous vivons, vous vivez, il vivent:
Pret. simp. *je vecus, &c.*

The IMPERSONAL Verbs have no Difficulty; such as *Ilneige*, *nin- git*; *il pleut*, *pluit*; *il y a*, *est vel sunt*: Imperf. *Ilneigeoit, il pleuvoit, il y avoit, &c.* according to the Con- jugation to which they belong.



CHAPTER V.

Of the SYNTAX.

Sect. I. *Of the* ARTICLES.

STRICTLY speaking, there are but two Articles in *French*, to wit, *le* and *la*. The true use of which seems to be.

1st, To restrict Nouns which are common, and undetermin'd in their Signification to a particular meaning; as, *êtes vous le Prince*, which must be understood of that particu-
lar

lar Prince of whom one thinks at the Time.

2^{dly}, The Article serves sometimes to give an universal extent to the Word, to which it is prefix'd ; as, *l'homme est mortel*, that is *tout homme* ; and because in both these Cases, the Articles give a definite Sense to the Nouns, either by distinguishing a particular Object from all others of the same Kind, as in the first Example, or by distinguishing a whole Species or Kind of Objects, as in the second Example, therefore they are called Definite, and are used before all Nouns taken in a Sense, which either designs a particular Object or a whole Species of Objects.

The Indefinite Article *de* and *a*, is so called, either because it serves to mark some Cases of Nouns, which don't admit of the Proper and Definite Article ; or because by it the Signification of Words, which

the definite Article renders certain and determined, becomes uncertain and undetermined.

The Difference betwixt these two Articles may be illustrated by this Example; If I say *Palais de Prince*, I give no certain or definite Sense, either to *Palais* or *Prince*: But if to these two Nouns I add the Definite Article, and say *le Palais du Prince*, then the common Terms are restricted to a certain individual Definite Sense and Meaning.

But for knowing more distinctly when the one takes place, and when the other, observe the following Rules.

1st, Proper Names, when imployed as such, being Terms that distinguish individually, need no Definite Article, and are therefore declined by the Indefinite. To these add *DIEU*, when taken for the One Only Sovereign Being; for if it be used as applicable to other Objects, or as sus-
cep-

ceptible of divers Attributes, it allows of the Definite Article; as, *le Dieu des Chrétiens, le Dieu des miséricordes*. The same may be observed of Proper Names; as, *le Socrate d'Athènes*. Titles of Honour and Respect joined to Proper Names, are likewise declined by the Indefinite Article.

2dly, The Proper Names of Provinces and Kingdoms (except a few that take their Name from their Capital City; as *Valence, Candie, &c.*) have the Definite Article, unless one speak of coming, going, or staying; so, *la politesse de la France plait partout*; but *venir de France, aller en Italie, demeurer en Bretagne*: Except *la Chine, le Perou, le Mexique, le Japon, les Indes*; and some Provinces and Countries; as, *le Mantouan, les Milanois, le Maine, &c.* So, *partir de la Chine, des Indes, &c. demeurer, venir au Perou, &c.*

3dly, The Names of Provinces,
King-

Kingdoms, &c. when they signify the Country of the Substantive that goes before them, admit of the Indefinite Article in the Genitive; as, *Roy* or *Royaume d'Espagne*, *Gouverneur* or *Gouvernement de Picardie*, *modes de France*, *Vin de Champagne*; but *Roy de la Chine*, *du Japon*, &c. And such is the Caprice of use in this matter, that they say *l'eau de la mer*, but *le poisson de mer*; and yet *poisson de l'océan*. You may say *Villes de France*, or *Villes de la France*.

4^{thly}, The Indefinite Article is used before the Nouns of Number taken absolutely; as, *un*, *d'un*, *a un*, *deux*, *de deux*, *a deux Philosophes*. But before a Noun taken in a Definite Sense they admit of the Definite Article; as, *les douze Apôtres*: And at Cards, *le Deux*, *les Trois des cœurs*. And when the Cardinal is taken for the Ordinal; as, *le Deux de ce mois*.

5^{thly}, The Indefinite Article takes place after Words of Quantity that

go-

govern the Genitive ; as, *peu d'argent, trop de repos, plus d'effets, & moins de paroles, beaucoup d'esprit, point de sens commun*: Except *bien* taken for *beaucoup* ; as, *bien de la peine, bien de l'Argent, bien du temps*. The Adverb *force* taken for *beaucoup* has no Article ; as, *forcee Argent* : But it is little used.

6thly, The Indefinite Article is put before Nouns taken in an indefinite Sense, and governed in the Genitive by a Verb or Noun ; as, *user de finesse, vivre d'industrie, content des bagatelles, joueur de Luth, joueur de Peaume* : and yet Verbs that express any Action of the Body in using an Instrument, must have the Definite Article after them ; as, *fraper de l'épé, du baton, &c. jouer du Luth, de la Viole, a la Paume, au Billard, &c.*

Observe in general, That the Indefinite Article is put before Nouns governed by a Substantive, of which

P

they

they mark the Kind, Character, Cause, Quality, Matter, Nature, or Country; as, *Gens de merite, proces de consequence, statue de marbre, maladie de langueur, conduite de fou, chevaux de Barbarie, Roiaume de France.* But if these Substantives be restricted and determined, either by the Pronouns *qui, que, lequel, &c.* or by a Superlative, or by another Substantive in the Genitive Case, then the Definite Article takes place; as, *gens du merite que je vous ay marqué; statue du marbre le plus precieux; avide de l'honneur du triomphe; je ne veux point du bien d'autrui.*

The Pronouns for the most part take the Indefinite Article, as has been shown above *Chap. 3.*

There is a third Kind of Article in *French*, which takes for it's Nominative the Genitive of the other Articles; and it stands thus:

Nominat. *du, de la, de l', des, de.*
Gen. *de.* The Dative is formed by
ad-

adding *a* to the Articles of the Nominative; e. g. Nominat. *du bien, de la paille, de l'eau, des savans, de faux savans.* Genit. *de bien, de paille, d'eau, &c.* Dat. *a du bien, a de la paille, a de l'eau, &c.*

This Article is by some called the *Middle Article*, because, as it neither supposes an individual nor specific Distinction in the Object, it is indefinite; so as it marks a Part of the Object, it is definite: And upon this last account it is by some called the *Partitive Article*.

The proper Use of it is, to restrict the Signification of the Nouns to which it is prefixed; as, *des gens sçavans pensent comme moi, de l'eau me feroit plaisir, du pain me suffit:* Where the general Terms *gens, eau, pain*, by this Article are restricted, and must be understood, as if I had said *quelque gens sçavans, une partie de l'eau, du pain.* And indeed *quelque, partie*, or some such Word, seems

always to be understood when this Article is used.

Observe, That when this Article goes not immediately before it's Substantive, but has the Adjective betwixt them ; That in place of *du, de la, de l', des*, the Indefinite Article *de* only takes place ; so we say, *de l'eau pure* ; but if you put the Adjective first, you must say *de pure eau, des ignorans modestes* ; but *de modestes ignorans*.

There are several Nouns that take no Article when they follow certain Verbs with which they make as if it were but one and the same Idea ; as, AVOIR *faim, soif, froid, chaud* ; DONNER *avis, caution, parole, rendez-vous, &c.* FAIRE *grace, voile, naufrage* : And impersonally, IL FAIT *chaud, froid, jour, nuit* ; PARLER *raison, François, &c.* PRENDRE *patience, garde, medicine, &c.* PORTER *malheur, envie, compassion, &c.* ENTENDRE *malice, raison, raillerie, &c.*

Sect. II.

Sect. II. Of the Construction of
N O U N S.

1. ADJECTIVES must be put in the same Gender and Number with the Substantive; as, *la haute colonne, les méchans hommes*; yet they say *Lettres Royaux*: But it must be reckoned as one Word.

2. When certain collective Nouns, such as, *troupe, nombre, partie, &c.* are followed by a Genitive, the Adjective agrees with the Second, and not the First of these two Nouns; as, *une troupe de gens etourdis*, and not *etourdie*; *un grand nombre de soldats y furent tuez*, and not *tué*: Yet one might say, *une partie de soldats s'en fuit*, in stead of *s'en fuirent*.

3. Some Adjectives, such as *feu, court, fort, demi*, are indeclinable; *le feu Roy, la feu Reine*: This Word *feu* is said of Persons dead in our Time; so they say, *ils sont demeurez court*; *elle se fait fort*; *une demi-*

mesure; yet after the Substantive, they say *mesure & demie*.

4. If two Substantives are of a different Gender and Number, the Adjective which is common to both. agrees with the last; as, *le vent & la pluie violente qu'il faisoit*: But if they are the Nominatives of a Verb, the Adjective is plural masculine; as, *le vent & la pluie etoient violents*.

5. 'Tis indifferent, for the most part, whether the Adjective go before or follow the Substantive: Except,

1st, The Adjective of the Cardinal Number, which goes always before the Substantive; as, *ce Cheval a été acheté cent ecus*.

2^{dly}, These Adjectives, *Tout, plusieurs, quelque, chaque*, must be placed before the Substantive; as, *tout homme, plusieurs animaux, quelque oiseau, chaque vertu*.

3^{dly}, Adjectives of Praise or Dispraise go before their Substantives;

as,

as, *un bon Cheval, une mechante bête.*

4thly, Adjectives of Colour follow their Substantives ; as, *du pain bis, du Vin blanc, un habit noire.* As likewise,

5thly, Adjectives that express the Elementary Qualities ; as, *le temps humide, une pluie froide.* And,

6thly, The Participles passive, and Adjectives derived from Proper Names ; as, *un chemin batu, un Livre ouvert, la langue Françoisse, la gravité Espagnole.*

Observe 1st, That several Adjectives follow their Substantives in their proper Sense, but go before them in the Figurative ; as, *homme pauvre*, and *pauvre homme*.

Observe 2dly, That some Adjectives have different Significations, according to their different Situation ; as, *sage femme, femme grosse, galant homme, malin esprit* : In which Examples, if you transpose the Adjectives, they have a quite different Signification.

Sect. III. Of the Construction of PRONOUNS

WHEN a Personal Pronoun is either governed by more Verbs than one, or governs them; in that Case it must be repeated

1st, When it is in the oblique Case; as, *Il me prie, & me conjure, &c.*

2^{dly}, The Pronoun *on* is always repeated; as, *on parle, & on agit.*

3^{dly}, The Nominatives *je, vous, nous*, are to be repeated when the Verb is in different Tenses; as, *je dis, & je dirai toujours.*

The Pronouns *il, ils, eux, elle, elles*, may be indifferently used for all Sorts of Objects, when they are the Nominative of the Verb: So, speaking of Meadows, Mountains, a Rock, &c. say *ils sont fleuris, elles sont hautes, il est escarpé*: But if they are the Nominative governed by the Verb, they must be expressed o-
ther-

otherwise; for, speaking of a Mountain, we cannot say *c'est elle qui est fort haute*; but *c'est celle la qui est*, &c. The Datives *lui* and *leur* are applied to all living Creatures without Exception; as, *donner luy a manger, couper luy les ailes*,

These Pronouns are likewise used in all their different Cases and Genders, when we speak of Objects that are not personal as if they were personal; that is to say, when we give them personal Attributes; as, *l'amour propre est captieux, c'est luy qui nous seduit; la Vertu est precieuse, c'est a elle que nous devons nôtre vraie gloire*.

Observe, with respect to the Possessive Pronouns, That they are not used, 1st, When the Substantive is followed by the Determinative *qui, que*, &c. so you must not say *mon livre que j'ay fait*, but *le livre que j'ay fait*. 2^{dly}, They are not used when a Personal Pronoun would render

Q

their

their Signification useles; so you must not say *J'ai mal a mon estomac*, but *a l'estomac*: For the Personal Pronoun *je* sufficiently determines that I speak of my own Stomach, it being impossible that I should have a Pain in the Stomach of another Person. And for the same Reason they say *vous avez mal aux dents*, and not *a vos dents*: Yet they say, *Je vois que ma jambe s'enfle*, because the Pronoun *je*, in this Case does not determine whether I speak of my own Leg or that of another Person.

The Demonstrative Pronoun *ce* is often used for *il*, but not before an Adjective without a Substantive, where *il* always takes place; as, *il est grand, elle est ingenieuse, il est bon de se precautioner*. The same way before Nouns of Number, which do not answer to *ce* Interrogative; as, *il est quatre heures, il est Jeudi, il est temps*: But if one ask *quel jour est ce*; answer, *c'est Jeudi, &c.* In all other

other Cases *ce* may be imployed for *il*.

Qui in the Genitive and Dative, or after a Preposition, is used only for Persons, except in Metaphorical Expressions; as, *le Ciel de qui*, &c. therefore one must not say, *le Cheval de qui*, but *dont*, nor *a qui*, but *auquel*, nor *sur qui*, but *sur quel*: Yet sometimes *a qui* may be used in speaking of Brutes.

When the Pronoun *qui* ceases to be a Relative, and is employed for *quelle personne*; as, *je sçay qui a fait cela*, it has *qui* in the Accusative: As likewise when it is Interrogative for Persons; as, *Qui cherchez vous?* but when it is purely relative, as also Interrogative for Things, it has always *que* in the Accusative.

SECT. III. *Of the Construction of* VERBS.

THE greatest Difficulty in this Part of the Syntax, is, to know the

Use of the Preterites: For understanding of which,

Observe 1st, That the preterite Imperfect serves to signify, that a thing was present at a time past which is determined; as, *J'écrivois quand il arriva*: The Meaning of which is, That when he arrived, my Action of Writing was then present.

2^{dly}, The Preterite simple signifies a Thing past in such a Manner, that there remains no Part of the Time in which it was a doing; as, *J'étudiai l'année precedente, Il revint hier*.

3^{dly}, The compound Preterite signifies a Thing past, but in such a manner, that there still remains some Part of the Time to run in which the Thing is said to have been done; as, *j'ai perdu mon temps cette année à lire des livres nouveaux, J'ai fait cela ce matin*; and not *Je fis*, because *ce matin* designs the present Day, of which there still remains some Part to run. So, *J'ai fait cela ce Printemps, ces jours*

jours ci, and with all Words that distinctly express the Present; as, *J'ai fait cela presentement, il n'y a qu'un moment, &c.*

Upon other Occasions they use indifferently either the simple or compound Preterite; as, *Alexandre fut un Grand Capitaine, or a été un Grand Capitaine.*

The Difference betwixt the First and Second Imperfects of the Conjunction, consists in this, That the First is only used either when *quand* goes before, or *si* follows; as, *quand je me tairois, que m'en arriveroit il? J'irois aux champs, s'il faisoit beau temps.* But the other must always be used when the Conjunction *que* occurs; as, *Il falloit que vous suivissiez mon conseil.*

The same may be observed of the Two Plusquamperfects of the same Mood, only *si* agrees to both; as, *J'aurois écrit, si, &c. J'eusse écrit, si, &c.*

Observe, That the Verb which follows the Conditional Particle *si*, may be put, either in the Plusquamperfect of the Indicative, or in the Second Plusquamperfect of the Conjunctive; as, *Je serois allé, si j'avois sçeu*, or *si j'eusse sçeu*. And here remark, That *si* never governs the Conjunctive but in this Tense, and that it is for most part joined to the Indicative; as, *Si vous venez, si j'allois, vous demandez si je suis parti, je ne sçay si vous viendrez*.

The Conjunctive is used, 1st, After the Conjunctions *afin que, avant que, devant que, &c.* 2^{dly}, After Verbs that signify any Action, Intention, or Desire of the Mind; as, *Je veux, je commande, je doute, &c.* 3^{dly}, After Impersonals; as, *Il faut, il est a propos, &c.* 4^{thly}, After Verbs that have the Particle *si* or *ne* before them, or that are used interrogatively. 5^{thly}, After *quel* or *quelque* taken in the Sense of *qualif-
cunque*

cunque and *quantumlibet*, and *quoique* for *quidquid*. 6thly, After the Superlative, when followed by *qui*.

Sect. IV. Of the Construction of PARTICIPLES.

THE Participle Active is indeclinable, and is of all Genders and Numbers; *un homme connoissant, une femme connoissant, des gens connoissant*: Yet there are some of these Participles declinable; as *dominant, dominante; charmant, charmante, &c.*

The Participle Passive is used as an ordinary Adjective; as, *un homme estimé, une femme estimée, des gens estimez*; yet it is often indeclinable; as 1st, After the Auxiliary Verb *J'ai* not preceded by a Pronoun in the Accusative; as, *J'ai reçu vos lettres*, and not *reçues*. 2dly, When the Nominative of the Verb comes after it; as, *la peine que se sont donné mes amis*, and not *donnée*; *les peines qu'ont pris les savans*, and not *prise*. 3dly, When

When immediately followed by an Infinitive ; as, *elle s'est fait peindre*, and not *faite*. 4thly, After Reciprocal Verbs ; as, *elles se sont dit cent injures*, and not *dites*. 5thly, The Participle passive of *pouvoir*, which is *pu* ; as likewise, for the most part, those of *vouloir* and *devoir*. 6thly, When followed by *que* or *qui* ; as, *les raisons qu'il a crû que j'approuvois*, and not *cruës* ; *les personnes que j'ai vu, qui étoient prevenües*, not *vues*. Lastly, In the impersonal Verbs ; as, *Les pluies qu'il a fait*, and not *faites*.



CHAPTER VI.

Of the ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS, CONJUNCTIONS *and* INTERJECTIONS.

THE Adverbs of Place are,
Où. Quò tendis? où allez vous?
 Ubi

Ubi manes? où demeurez vous?

D'où. Unde venis? D'où venez vous?

Par où. Quà transivisti? par où avez-vous passé?

Ici. Huc venio, je viens ici.

Hic quiesco, je me repose ici.

D'ici. Hinc profectus est, il est parti d'ici.

Par ici. Hâc transivit, il a passé par ici.

Là où vous êtes. Istuc ibit, il ira là où vous êtes.

Istic commorabitur, il s'élournera là où vous êtes.

De-là où vous êtes. Istinc redierunt, ils sont revenus de-là où vous êtes.

Par-là où vous êtes. Istac transibimus, nous passerons par-là où vous êtes.

These Phrases may be better expressed thus,

Il ira au lieu où vous êtes.

Il s'élournera au lieu où vous êtes.

R

Ils

Ils sont revenus du lieu où vous êtes.

Nous passerons par le lieu où vous êtes.

Là. Illuc (vel eò) ivit, il est allé là.

Illic (vel ibi) manent, ils demeurent là.

De-là. Illinc (vel inde) exivimus, nous sortîmes de-là.

Par-là. Illuc tranfierunt, ils ont passé par-là.

Ailleurs. Aliò proficiscemur, nous irons ailleurs.

Alibi habitabimus, nous demeurerons ailleurs.

D'ailleurs. Aliunde veniunt, ils viennent d'ailleurs.

Par ailleurs. Per aliam viam reversi sunt.

Ils s'en retournèrent par ailleurs, (vel) par un autre chemin.

Quelque part. Aliquò ibimus ambulatum, nous irons promener quelque part.

Ali-

Alicubi sedebimus, *nous nous asseoirons (vel assirons) quelque part.*

Dehors. Foras egressus est, *il est sorti dehors.*

Foris studet, *il étudie dehors.*

De dehors. Foris advenit, *il arrive de dehors.*

Dedans. Intrò ingressus est, *il est entré dedans.*

Intùs dormit, *il dort dedans.*

Loin. Procul abire, *aller loin.*

De loin. Procul venire, *venir de loin.*

Adverbs of TIME.

Quand, quando. Maintenant, nunc. Tout presentement, jamjam. Aujourd'hui, hodie. Demain, cras. Le Lendemain, postridie. Le Matin, mane. Le Soir, serò. Sur le Soir, ad vesperam. Dernièrement, nuper. Jamais, nunquam. A jamais, in æternum. Quelque jour, aliquando. Chaque jour, quolibet die. Tous les jours, quotidie. Toujours, semper. Tôt, tòtò. Bien-tôt, modò. Tantôt, bre-

vi. *Plûtôt*, citius. *Aussi-tôt que*, statim atque. *Ordinairement*, vulgò. *Souvent*, sæpe. *Quelque-fois*, aliquando. *A l'avenir*, & *deformais*, & *dorénavant*, in posterum, & posthac, & deinceps. *Jusqu'à quand*, usque-quò. *Jusqu'à ce que*, donec. *Du depuis*, exinde. *Puis après*, deinde. *Avant que*, antequam. *Instantement*, subito. *Dès que*, ubi primum. *Tout-à-l'heure*, mox. *De bonne heure*, maturè. *Autrefois*, quondam.

Adverbs of ORDER.

Premièrement, primò. *Secondement*, secundò. *Troisièmement*, tertio. *Quatrièmement*, quartò, &c.

In place of which *lieu* with the Ordinal Number may be employ'd thus

En premier lieu, primò.

En second lieu, secundò.

Adverbs of NUMBERS.

Une fois, semel. *Deux fois*, bis. *Trois fois*, ter. *Quatre fois*, quater, &c.

La première fois, primâ vice. La seconde fois, secunda vice, &c. Combien de fois, quoties. Autant de fois, toties. Autant de fois que, toties quoties. Toutes les fois que, quotiescunque. Quelque-fois, aliquando.

Adverbs of QUANTITY.

Combien, quantum. Beaucoup, multum. Peu, parum. Moins, minus. Plus, plus. Trop, nimis. Assez, satis. Gueres, parum. Tant, tantum. Tant, tot. Autant, tantumdem.

These govern the Genitive, as, Combien d'eau, quantum aquæ. Beaucoup d'huile, multum olei. Peu de Vin, parum vini.

Adverbs of COMPARISON.

Plus, magis. Moins, minus. Plus mal, pejus. Mieux, melius. Aussi-bien que, æquè ac.

Adverbs of QUALITY.

Bien, benè. Mal, malè. Doctement,

ment, doctè. *Sagement*, sapienter. *Prudemment*, prudenter. *Elégamment*, eleganter. *Heureusement*, fortunatè. *A Tort*, immeritò. *A bon Droit*, jure merito. *A Propos*, ad rem. *A Temps*, tempori.

Adverbs of LEISURE and SPEED.

Bellement & tout beau, lentè. *Peu a peu*, paulatim. *Pas-à-pas*, gradatim. *Pied-à-pied*, pedetentim. *Doucement*, moderatè. *Vîte & vite-ment*, citò. *Promptement*, subitò. *à la hâte*, festinanter. *Tout-à-coup*, derepente. *Sur le champ*, ex tempore.

Adverbs of INTENSION.

Si, Que, ita, ut. *Tellement que, de sorte que, de maniere que*; adeo, ut. *Que même*, ut etiam.

Note, That *si* is used only before Adjectives and Adverbs; as,

Si beau, adeo pulcher. *Si bon*, tam bonus. *Si sagement*, ita sapienter.

Ad-

Adverbs of INTERROGATION.

Pourquoi? quare? *Comment?* quomodo? *Pourquoi non?* quid ni? *Combien?* quantum vel quot?

Adverbs of AFFIRMATION,

Oui, etiam. Certes, certè. Certainement, profectò. Assurément, fanè. En vérité & vraiment, verò. à la vérité, equidem.

Adverbs of NEGATION.

Non, non. Ne, non. Point & Pas, minimè. Jamais, nunquam. Nullement, nullo modo.

Adverbs of DEMONSTRATION.

Voici, ecce: and Voila en.

Adverbs of DIFFICULTY.

A-peine, vix. Difficilement, difficile. Malaisément, vix. A regret, invitò. A force, violenter.

There are likewise some other
Ad-

Adverbs, which cannot well be reduc'd to any certain Class, viz.

Peut-être, fortè. *Par hazard*, fortuitò. *Fortuitement*, casu. *Aussi*, etiam. *De même*, sic. *Pareillement*, pariter. *Semblablement*, ita. *Encore*, adhuc. *De nouveau*, denuò. *Au moins*, & *du moins*, saltem. *Pour le plus*, ad summum. *Pour le moins*, ad minimum. *Au reste*, cæterùm. *Outre cela*, præterea. *C'est pourquoi*, quapropter. *Enfin*, demum. *Finalement*, denique.

Observations upon the NEGATIVE ADVERBS.

The Negative Adverb *ne* follows immediately the Nominative of the Verb; as, *Dieu ne commande point l'impossible*. In the Compound Tenses, the other Negatives are put betwixt the Auxiliary Verb and the Participle; as, *Je n'ai point parlé*.

Pas and *point* are for most part used indifferently; only *point* often
fig-

signifies *point du tout*, nullatenus, and is a more absolute Negation than *pas*.

When one answers negatively to a Question, then *non*, *point*, or *point du tout* must be used; as, *a-t-il obei? non*, or *point*, or *point du tout*: but not *pas*.

When one asks, *point* marks only a simple Interrogation; as, *N'avez vous point froid?* But *pas* insinuates that the Thing is, which is asked; as, *N'avez vous pas froid?* Which supposes the Person to be cold.

Pas and *point* are suppressed, 1st, before the Negative *ni*, when repeated: *Je n'aime ni a donner, ni a recevoir.* 2^{dly}, After the Comparatives *plus* and *moins*, and the Pronoun *autre*; as, *il est plus sincere qu'il ne faudroit: Vous êtes autre que je ne croyois.* 3^{dly}, After the Particle *que* taken for *sinon*; *Je ne veux de recompense, que le plaisir de réussir:* And after the Conjunctions that

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signify *a moins que* ; as, *a moins que vous n'ordonniez, si vous n'ordonnez.* 4thly, After *que ne* taken in the Sense of *pourquoi ne* ; as, *que ne parlez vous ?* that is, *pourquoi ne parlez vous pas.* 5thly, When *ne* is preceded by a Pronoun, and followed by a Conjunctive Verb ; *est il quelqu'un qui ne le sache ?* 6thly, After the Verb *il y a* followed by a Preterite ; as, *il y a dix ans, que je ne l'ai vu :* But if any other Tense follow, *pas* or *point* is added ; as, *il y a un mois que je ne lui parle point :* *Il y avoit un an que je ne le voyois pas.* They are likewise left out in Phrases where *de* signifies a space of Time ; as, *je ne lui parlerai de ma vie.* 7thly, With the Verbs *oser, cesser, pouvoir, savoir,* 'tis better to leave them out ; as, *je n'ose lui parler :* *Il n'a cessé de me tourmenter :* *Vous ne pouvez vous contraindre :* *Je ne sais qui vous dites.* Likewise after *empêcher* ; *j'ai empêché qu'il*

ne se fit mal. After the Verbs of Fear, speaking of an Effect which one does not wish ; as, *je crains qu'il ne me blesse* ; but *je crains que mes observations ne plaisent pas a tout le Monde.* Lastly, *pas* and *point* are always suppress'd when there's another Negative after *ne* ; as, *je ne veux plus lui parler. Je ne veux jamais le voir, je ne trouve personne.*

Of PREPOSITIONS.

THE PREPOSITIONS that govern the Genitive, are,

Arrière, procul. *Après*, juxta. *A l'entour*, & *autour*, circum. *Aux environs*, circa. *Le long*, secundum. *Au prix*, præ. *Ensuite*, post. *A l'endroit*, erga. *Au dessus*, supra. *Au dessous*, infra. *Au deça*, cis. *Au delà*, trans. *Vis-à-vis*, ante, vel è regione. *Hors*, extra. *Près*, juxta. *Après*, prope.

THE PREPOSITION that governs the Dative, is,

Jusque, usque. & is written *Jusques* à ce jour, usque ad hanc diem, & *Jusqu'à ce jour*.

The PREPOSITIONS that govern the Accusative, are,

Après, post. *Avec*, cum. *Avant*, ante. *Chez*, apud. *Contre*, contra vel juxta. *Dans*, in. *De*, de. *Dedans*, intra. *Deçà*, cis. *Delà*, citra. *Dès*, à, vel ab. *Devant*, ante vel coram. *Derrière*, post vel retro. *Dehors*, extra. *Sur*, super. *Dessus*, supra. *Dessous*, sub. *Devers*, circa. *Depuis*, à vel ab. *En*, in. *Envers*, erga. *Environ*, circa vel circum vel circiter. *Entre*, inter. *Hors*, extra. *Outre*, ultra. *Par*, per. *Parmi*, inter. *Pour*, pro. *Sans*, sine. *Sous*, sub. *Selon*, secundum. *Vers*, circa vel ad.

Some PREPOSITIONS are used as Substantive Nouns of the Masculine Gender; as,

Le dehors, pars exterior. *Le dedans*, pars interior. *Le devant*, pars
an-

anterior. *Le derriere*, pars posterior. *Le dessus*, pars superior. *Le dessous*, pars inferior.

En and *dans* are taken ordinarily in the same Sense ; but before Nouns that have no Article *dans* is never used, and before those that have the Article, *dans* is rather used than *en* : So you cannot say *dans Carosse* for *en Carosse* ; but you say rather *dans la maison*, than *en la maison* : Yet they say *aller en l'autre monde*, and never *dans l'autre monde*. There are likewise some other Occasions, where they cannot be used indifferently ; as, 1st, Before the Nouns of Time, *en* signifies the Time that one takes to do a Thing, and *dans* that at the end of which one shall do it ; as, *Je le ferai en dix jours*, intra decem dies ; *Je le ferai dans huit jours*, post octo dies. 2^{dly}, They say *penser en soi même*, and not *dans soi même*, secum cogitare. 3^{dly}, *Dans* is used with Nouns that express the Place where

any thing is laid or lock'd up ; as, *dans mon coffre*. 4^{thly}, *Dans* is put before the Names of Authors when they are cited ; as, *dans Ciceron*.

The CONJUNCTIONS COPULATIVE, are,

Et, &, *que*, *ac*, *atque*. *Or*, *autem*. *Aussi*, *quoque*. *Même*, *etiam*.

The CONDITIONAL CONJUNCTIONS, are,

Si, *si*. *Sinon*, *nisi*. *Pourveu que*, *dummodo*. *A la charge*, *ea lege*. *A condition*, *ea conditione*.

The DISJUNCTIVE CONJUNCTIONS, are,

Où, *vel*. *Où bien*, *aut*. *Soit*, *five*.

The CAUSALE CONJUNCTIONS, are,

Car, *nam*, *enim*. *Parce que*, *quia*. *Partant*, *propterea*. *D'autant que*, *eoquod*. *A cause que*, *propterea quod*.

quod. *Entant que*, quatenus. *Afin que*, ut.

THE ADVERSATIVE CONJUNCTIONS, are,

Mais, sed. *Quand*, quamvis. *Toutefois*, tamen. *Néanmoins*, nihilominus. *Encore que*, licet. *Quoique*, quamvis. *Veue que*, cum. *Pourtant*, tamen.

THE CONCLUSIVE CONJUNCTIONS, are,

Donc, ergo, igitur. *Enfin*, tandem. *C'est pourquoi*, quapropter.

THE INTERJECTIONS of Grief, of Exhortation, of Admiration, of Calling, of Driving away, of imposing Silence, are,

Ab, & *ba*! *Ah*. *Hé*, & *eh*! prô.

Courage, maëté. *ferme*, age.

ô, & *ob*, papæ! *Hé*, heus!

Gare, cave, cavete.

Hors d'ici, *hors de là*, apage.

Paix, tace, & tacete.



CHAPTER VII.

Of the Quantity of SYLLABLES.

THE last Syllables that may be reckoned long, are,

1st, All those whose last Letter is an *s*, *x*, or *z*; as, *fous*, *chaux*, *néz*: Except *s* final which has an *e* mute immediately before it; as, *les hommes*.

2^{dly}, Those whose Penult is *s* not pronounced, and in place of which they now put the Circumflex Accent; as, *Degast*, *goust*, &c.

3^{dly}, Those which end in *n* followed by another Consonant; as, *Constant*, *rond*, *disoient*: Except, 1st, *Plomb*, *flanc*, *etang*, *harang*, *camp*, *enfant*, *elephant*, *poing*, *point* the Negative Particle; but *Point*, punctum is long. Except, 2^{dly}, The final Syllables of Plural Verbs whose Vowel is an *e* mute, and is pronounced as such; as, *Ils aiment*, *ils disent*.

4^{thly},

4thly, Those that end in *aut* or *aud*;
as, *Haut*, *chaud*.

Note, That the lengthning of these last Syllables is most observable in the End of a Phrase, but scarcely perceptible in the Middle of it.

The Penult Syllables that may be reckoned long, are,

1st, Those whose last Vowel goes immediately before an *e* mute which serves only to make the preceeding Syllable long; as, *Viē*, *joûe*, *armée*.

2dly The nasal *am* or *an* followed by any Consonant except *m* or *n*; as, *Trāmpē*, *ānge*. The same may be said of all other nasal Vowels; as, *Nimphe*, &c. Except *en* followed by *t*; as, *Pēnte*, *mēnte*.

3dly, The Penult of the Preterite Conjunctive; as, *Aimāsse*, *fisse*, *voulūssent*, &c.

4thly, The Preterites in *ames*, *ates*, *imes*, *ites*; as, *Aimāmes*, *aimātes*, *fimes*, *fites*.

Observe, That properly the Penult is never long, but when the last Syl-
labe has an *e* mute ; so that if the last
change that Vowel, the Penult ceases
to be long ; as, in *aise*, *ai* is long ;
but not in *aisé* ; so in *feindre*, *ei* is
long, but not in *feignant*.

*A LIST of the TERMINATIONS
which render the Penult long.*

Adre, quādre, &c. except lādre.

Afle, rafle, &c.

*Aille, tāille, vāille, &c. except
medaille, travaille.*

*Aindre, or eindre, ainte, einte,
contraindre, feinte, contrainte, peindre.*

Aisse & est-ce, baisse, qu'est-ce, &c.

Aistre or oistre: maître, connoître.

Aise, fadaïse, &c.

*Are & apre: barbāre, cāpre, except
egāre, pāre, māre, fanfare.*

*Atre & astre, nonātre, except quā-
tre, battre.*

Aube,

Aube, auce, auffe, auche & aude,
exhaūce, &c.

Ave, esclāve, except cāve, rāve.

Auge, aule, aume, aune or aulne,
gāule, beāume.

Aure, aute, auvre, auve, autre,
centāure, hāute, pāuvre, chāuve.

Ase, bāse.

Eche, esche, aiche or aische : bēche,
fraiche, except flēche, mēche, crēche,
sēche, brēche.

Eme or esme : extrēme : except
āime, sēme.

Enfle, enre : gēvre.

Epe, epre : guēpe, vēpre, ētre, verre :
except, Diēpe, the Name of a Town,
lēpre.

Ete or este : etre or estre ; bēte,
hētre : Observe that *ete* written with
two *t* is short *sonette*, &c.

Eune, jeūne, JEJUNIUM ; but,
jeūne, JUVENIS.

Euse or cuse : ese or exe ; gueuse, these, &c.

Impe, imphe, imple : guimpe, nimphe, simple.

Inde, indre, ingle, inte : cilindre, ceindre, contraindre, cingle, contrainte.

Ise, except dise.

Oise ; framboise.

Oindre ; ointe, joindre, jointe, oisse, croisse, &c.

Oitre, oivre ; paroître, poivre.

Ombe, omble, ombre : tombe, comble, sombre.

Ome or aume ; except Rome, and those written with two m, somme, homme, &c.

One, Bellone ; except, Lisbone, none, patrone, poltrone, consone, and others written with two n, bonne, Sorbonne, chaconne, chifonne, boufonne, lionne, colonne, baronne, personne, tonne, pientonne, Autonne, &c.

Ore,

Ore, except *abhorre*, and others written with two *r*.

Otre *and* autre ; except in *notre* and *votre*, when they go before their Substantives, *notre ami*, *votre affaire* ; whereasthey say *son affaire est la vôtre* or *la nôtre*.

It may be said in general that in all other Terminations, the Penult in *French* is not long ; as, *aimable*, &c. except the following : I. *Diâble*, *râble*, *ſâble*, *hâble*, *acâble*, *câble*, *fâble*.

II. *Châsse* a Shrine, *espace*, *grâce*, *bâsse*, *tâsse*.

III. *Acre*, *A CER*, *lâche*, *tâche* (but not *tâche* a Spot) *fâche* : *âge*, *aire*, *cuire*, *chaire*, *faite*, *FASTIGIUM* ; *le hâle*, *pâle*, *râle* ; *âme*, *blâme*, *infâme* ; *crâne*, *mâne*, *anne*, *âne*, *dâmne* ; *jaque*, *Pâque* ; *mêle*, *frêle*, *grêle*, *poêle*, *gêne* ; *chêze*, *alêne*, *bœure*, *lœure* ; *file*, *stîle*, *enfile*, *abîme*, *dîxme*, *pousse*, *globe*, *croisse*, *môle*, *pôle*, *gaûle*, *ſau-*
te,

(150)

*té, rôle, drôle, contrôle, enrôle, miaüle,
meteöre, sonore, endosse, fosse, gäusse,
grösse.*

FINIS.



THE



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